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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Rome Bombed in New Drive on Italy; Fleeing Nazis Crowd Messina Strait; Did Stalin Want Invitation to Parley?

Gas Pleasure Ban Lifting? Ship Program Set for '44; 'Guilty French' Face Court

The World's Day—August 13, 1943

Boston: Pleasure Ban Change Expected Soon

Lifting of the pleasure-driving ban and announcement of changes in gasoline rations may come before Sunday. [Page 5.]

Strikes or work stoppages in Lynn shoe plants have been banned by union agreement, and violators will be disciplined, representatives of the United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O., announced today.

"Promises" of meat for New England are slow in fulfillment as OPA plans to work overtime to send out remaining No. 3 Ration Books to late applicants. [Page 2.]

Aroostook County potato growers, who have a bumper crop this year, again will be permitted to import Canadians to swell the depleted ranks of harvest hands. About 750 Canadians crossed the border into Maine last year to harvest Aroostook potatoes.

Washington: Shipbuilding Program Set for '44

Twenty million deadweight tons of merchant ships are to be built in the United States during 1944 under a tentative schedule representing a compromise between plans of the Maritime Commission and the War Production Board. About one fourth of the 2,000 bottoms will be the new fast Victory Ships and C-type cargo vessels. [Financial Page.]

Ration coins to supplement, but not replace, ration stamps, are expected to go into use about Jan. 1, according to OPA's latest plans.

Paul A. Porter has moved over from the War Food Administration, where he was Associate Administrator, to become an assistant to Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director.

OPA administrative shifts brought James G. Rogers from the Office of War Information to become Assistant General Manager, and James F. King from the Department of Labor to become Deputy Price Administrator in Charge of Information.

Herman B Wells, President of Indiana University, has been named Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination in the State Department. He will aid Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson in planning to rebuild economic activities abroad.

Job opportunities for older women have gained during the war, but not as fast as those for older men, reports the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

In Europe: Court Set Up to Try 'Guilty French'

A special commission to investigate the cases of Frenchmen who have collaborated with the Axis has been set up by the French Committee of National Liberation. Penalties have not yet been established, but will be fixed according to the penal code of the French Republic.

Nazi Government offices are reported moving to Vienna to escape destruction from Allied air raids on the German capital. It is also claimed that the Nazis are thinking of declaring Berlin an open city.

Pierre Laval's Nazi-patterned Black Shirt formations will be commanded by German officers, the British Radio reports, adding that Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt will command all French and German forces in the French Riviera.

Arrest of Gino Cagetti, former Fascist leader, has been reported by Stefani, the official Italian News Agency. He was charged with insurrection, and Dugenio Montesi, a former vice-secretary of the Fascist Council of Venice, is said to have been arrested for possessing "a small arsenal of arms."

Fedor Tarasovitch Gusieff's appointment as Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, previously reported in the news, has now been officially announced by the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union.

Finnish censorship was lifted sufficiently to permit the Helsingfors newspaper, Suomen Sosialidemokraatti to say that while "one dare not hope for peace in the near future we seem to hear an echo of coming peace." The paper went on to say that Finland is "awaiting great events."

Many arrests have been made by Nazi officials in the provinces of northern Holland in an effort to stamp out the increasing number of forays against Nazi administrative offices, "underground" sources report.

A secret manifesto urging Austrians to sabotage the German war effort at home and on the front and to make peace with the Allies is being circulated all over Austria, says the British Radio in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

British prisoners in Italy were reported being transferred to Germany, presumably to take them out of reach of any Italian peace settlement. Peace talk meanwhile flamed anew in the Italian press. [Page 6.]

National: Normal Harlem Police Patrol Planned

Normal Harlem police patrols will be restored, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine announced, but no provisions are being made to restore the dimout in that area, where it was lifted after rioting two weeks ago.

The Liberty Ship Thomas G. Masaryk slid down the ways at Wilmington, Calif., to honor the founder and first President of the Czechoslovak Republic. Vladimir S. Hurban, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States, dedicated the vessel.

New York City's air raid test held yesterday during the evening business rush stopped subways and elevated cars for 10 minutes, as well as cabs, busses, trolleys, and private cars. More than 2,500,000 persons were in transit, and another half million huddled in doorways.

Shrimp fishermen who picketed a Westwego ice plant near New Orleans after going without ice nearly a week, have reached an agreement with the firm to receive a third of the plant's production.

Raised to an angle of 36.5 degrees, the U. S. S. Lafayette, former French liner Normandie, still contains 30,000 tons of water. Ninety-three pumps are working at an accelerated rate.

Probation for three years was granted to Gustav H. Kann in Federal Court at Baltimore after the former President of Triumph Explosives, Inc., of Elkton, Md., had restored about $42,000 to the firm in a fraud case.

Vice Admiral A. B. Cook, raised to that rank from Rear Admiral, has been given command of the Tenth Naval District and the Caribbean Sea Frontier, with headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico. For 15 months he has been Chief of Naval Air Operational Training, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Wendell L. Willkie broke the silence he maintained while conferring with prominent Republicans at his Rushville home in Indiana to say the G. O. P. "should and can win" the 1944 elections with "a constructive, liberal domestic program of expanding economy" and "a realistic foreign policy." [Page 3.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Coal Promised To N. E. Homes By Sale Group

Production now at record peak and wastage of fuel avoided by lessons in firing economy.

New England will have all the coal it needs to keep its homes warm this winter, despite reports from Washington of a 10 per cent cut in available coal supplies, representatives of the industry predicted today on their arrival in Boston from a dealer conference in New York.

They based their deductions upon two basic facts, that coal production is now at its highest weekly production peak in history and that home owners through strict conservation and knowledge of their heating systems can make up virtually any reductions in supplies by eliminating normal waste in their heating plants.

The industrial heads met with representatives of the regional War Production Board this morning to seek co-operation of government agencies here in the launching of an all-New England fuel conservation drive to keep homes warm despite fuel shortages, if any. On the other hand, the coal men seemed reasonably convinced that there was no need of anticipating any hardships so far as coal deliveries were concerned, that the shortages occasioned by coal mine strikes would be made up in the next few months of increasing coal production.

Shortage of Delivery Help

Meanwhile, local coal dealers reported on a wide scale that their storage bins have not been as empty at this season of year for some time, and that even if they had the coal they would be faced with a manpower shortage in making deliveries to the homes.

Figures presented to the New York conference of coal men by Oscar Ostby, New England Solid Fuel Administrator, indicated that local coal dealers had received less than 30 per cent of their normal coal requirements at this time. Few of the dealers were said to have any of the right kind of hard coal in their bins.

Thus New England entered a new seasonal phase of optimism countering pessimism on the coal front, with local figures presented by the hard coal administrator opposed to the anticipations of the industry that coal-using homes would be warm next winter.

"But no matter what the conditions are next winter," one industrialist stated, "conservation is a ready means at hand to make better use of the supplies that are available. On that score, we have launched a conservation drive in Rhode Island which we hope will spread into Massachusetts and throughout New England to show the householder how to take care of his coal-burning equipment and save heat losses through simple expedients."

Heavy Wastes Charged

This campaign is founded on simple controls of drafts, heat leaks and firing which waste upward of 20 to 40 per cent of the fuel tossed into the coal furnace. It is based on the blanket rebuff to all householders that "they are the most wasteful fuel users in the world."

As part of their drive to help New England keep warm this winter, the industry reported the or-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Soviet's hope to avoid any clash with Japan seen in aloofness on Allied conferences.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The statement by Tass, official Russian news agency, that the Soviet Government had not been asked to participate in the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Quebec is viewed here as re-emphasizing the fundamental concern of Anglo-American diplomacy today: The attainment of a closer understanding with Soviet Russia.

To clear up the question of invitation, it can be authoritatively stated that on several distinct occasions President Roosevelt and his British colleague have sought to persuade Premier Stalin to participate in a joint conference. The President and Mr. Churchill would be delighted to have Mr. Stalin or other Soviet representatives at Quebec. The President said as much at his most recent press conference.

The lack of invitation to Russia is ascribed here to the possibility that Premier Stalin, kept fully informed of the nature of the prospective deliberations and himself fully occupied with military direction of the developing Soviet offensives against Germany, may have asked that he be not invited.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, asked at his press conference whether any invitation to Mr. Stalin had gone forward through State Department channels, replied that he had not checked closely because the President gave his own personal attention to such matters. He said he had no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt and the heads of the other chief United Nations were keeping each other informed on all phases of their respective situations and viewpoints.

The reasons why Joseph Stalin has preferred not to attend the Quebec conference are regarded here as highly important and instructive on the future course of Anglo-American-Soviet relations.

War Clouds Over Siberia

A prime motivating factor, it is believed, is the Soviet determination to give no offense to Japan at this juncture and to afford Tokyo not the slightest legalistic provocation for starting a war against Soviet Siberia. The clouds of threatened war are as heavy over Siberia now as at any time in past months.

The Tass agency statement declared that Russia had not expected to participate because of the "character of the conference." If Mr. Stalin knew that a portion of the Quebec deliberations would be concerned with speeding up the war against Japan and that this might be indicated to reporters at the close of the parleys he would quite likely prefer to be absent.

Simultaneously it is realized here that an effective way for Russia to bring pressure against the Anglo-American Allies for a second front against Western Europe

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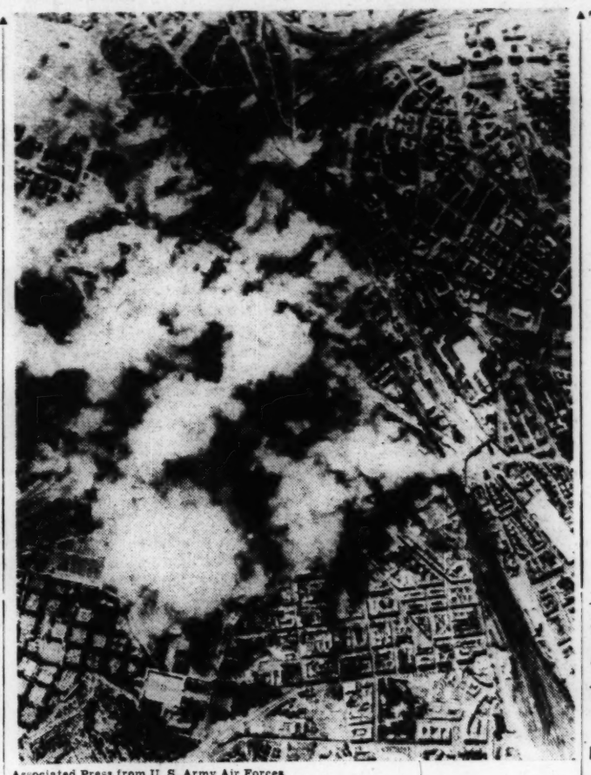

Associated Press from U. S. Army Air Forces

The War Comes to Rome

A pall of heavy smoke rises from the San Lorenzo railroad yards in Rome after the raid on the Italian Capital by 500 United States Army bombers on July 19. Rome has just been subjected to another heavy air attack.

Turin, Milan, Berlin and targets in Rhineland also under heavy aerial barrage—Americans seize Cape Orlando—Russians within five miles of Kharkov on north—Chuguev falls.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Rapidly moving events in the war zones are:

Allied bombers of the Northwest African Air Force, estimated at 500, struck at Rome as the Allies resumed operations to bomb Italy out of the war.

British airmen hit at Milan and Turin in the heaviest raid so far on those cities.

British Mosquitoes attacked Berlin for the 68th time, and American Flying Fortresses raided Rhineland points.

Germans were reported evacuating Sicily, using a fleet of 80 vessels.

The American Seventh Army in Sicily captured Cape Orlando, bringing it within 35 miles of Messina.

The British Eighth Army, converging on Messina from the east, gained four miles.

The Russians came within five miles of Kharkov on the north and narrowed the German line of escape from the hemmed-in city to 37 miles.

East of Kharkov the Red Army was 22 miles away with the capture of Chuguev.

Other Russian forces were bearing down on Poltava, 70 miles west of Kharkov, and Bryansk, 250 miles to the north.

The large number of planes employed in the raids on Italy would indicate that the Allies were going all out for the elimination of that country. Doolittle's Fortresses over Rome were accompanied by lighter Mitchells and Marauders, which flew at low level, raking the great San Lorenzo and Littorio railway yards, through which pass Nazi supplies for Southern Italy.

Meanwhile, 1,000 British bombers and fighters were reported to have ranged out of Britain to renew the raids on Milan and Turin, the two great centers of industry—and also of unrest. Another Fortress raid, on Bonn and Gelsenkirchen in the Rhineland, cost 25 bombers, which indicates either that a very large number took part in the raid or else that the heavy defenses of the Rhineland industries are increasing their effectiveness.

In Sicily, signs of an approaching end of the struggle are visible. While the Allies are bombarding the Axis lines with leaflets instructing the troops how to surrender, General Patton has just completed his daring move for the capture of Cape Orlando by sending a landing party behind the enemy lines, and the cape is in Allied hands, with prospects of more rapid advance toward Messina, 35 miles away.

The Germans appear to be ferrying their troops across the two-mile-wide Messina Strait back into Italy. An evacuation headquarters has been installed, and about 80 ships are reported to be carrying out the operation as rapidly as the attention of Allied airmen and naval units will allow.

The main struggle, however, still is the terrific combat between the German and Russian forces in the Ukraine, where the Red Army has driven within five miles of the great steel city of Kharkov. The Germans, who are left with two southward running railways if they wished to withdraw to avoid encirclement, appear to be determined to hold on to the end in Stalingrad fashion.

The Russians are gradually closing the southward gap, which is now only 37 miles wide, while increasing the salient west of Kharkov that has pushed within 45 miles of the key city of Poltava. Poltava is only a matter of 80 miles from the great bend of the Dnieper, which is presumably the goal of the present Russian offensive in the South.

Among the cities captured by the Russians are Chuguev, a railroad center 22 miles southeast of Kharkov and Kolontaev, west of Kharkov and about 30 miles above Poltava.

Raids on Italy Warn Badoglio To Give Up War

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 13—From Britain last night there streamed out the heaviest bomber force yet sent to blast any Italian target.

Their mission was to test out with devastating blows at Milan and Turin whether bombs can make the Italians force their Government to quit the war.

The night's work together with today's renewed bombing of Rome shows Allied temper steeling toward the Italians and their stalling Badoglio regime.

"We are going to make a Hamburg out of Milan unless you quit the war," the Italians are reported by the Swiss to have been told in British leaflets dropped by the RAF in earlier raids on Milan. The carrying out of that warning was begun in earnest last night.

Berlin Night of Suspense

While in addition lighter forces of the speedy RAF Mosquito bombers were striking at Berlin targets, giving Berliners a night of scattered bombings but more especially of acute suspense, Milan and Turin were shuddering under the terrific aerial bombardment which "caused huge fires and enormous havoc," according to long-distance eyewitness accounts from the Swiss border about 30 miles away.

Explosions in Milan are reported being heard 130 miles away in Bern. Eleven RAF bombers were lost in the whole night's work, described in the official communiqué this morning as "very heavy."

Allies in Grim Earnest

Interest here today is being focussed as much on the Italian reaction to the latest bombing of both Rome and North Italy as it is on the German evacuation of Sicily.

Which blows—bombing in the north and center or the Allied Armies advance on the South of Italy—will be the most effective in driving Italy to sue for peace?

At all events these blows together will bring a rapid deterioration in the Italian internal situation, it is felt here today as the Allies show new grim determination.

They were clearly needed—and

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President Tells Filipinos Day of Liberation Is Near

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—For the first time in a public speech President Roosevelt, in renewing his pledge of an independent republic of the Philippines, has today hazarded a time element for the defeat of Japan. The President did not predict a day or a date when the war in the Pacific would come to an end, but he was more than ordinarily optimistic.

He told the Philippine people, in a special broadcast on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of American occupation of the islands, that they "will soon be redeemed from the Japanese yoke."

Emphasizing that the Congress of the United States has acted to set up the independence of the Philippines, he assured them that "the time will come quickly when that goes into full effect."

How Filipinos View It

Filipino officials today interpreted President Roosevelt's promise of a Philippine republic as soon as Japan is defeated as indication that independence legislation would be amended to make the Islands free before July 4, 1946.

Referring to the Tydings-McDuffie Act making the Islands independent in 1946, Mr. Roosevelt asserted that Congress had "acted to set up the independence of the Islands."

J. Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner, said there was no question that the President meant the Philippine Republic would be established, "as soon as the Japanese are driven out of the Philippine Islands," and that Filipinos believed he intended to indicate an amendment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act so that the new republic could be established sooner than the scheduled 1946 date.

Mr. Elizalde emphasized the "tremendous propaganda value" of the speech in combatting what Mr. Roosevelt himself called the "false promises of the Japanese." Japan already has promised Philippine "independence" before the end of this year.

Help in Repairing War Damage

He stated that the Philippines would be assisted in the full repair of the ravages caused by the war.

He reaffirmed that the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of the Japanese is destroyed.

It is known that President Roosevelt looks upon American treatment of the Philippines as a pattern for the United Nations treatment of former colonial possessions after the war and it is for this reason that his emphasis upon the co-equality of the Philippines may be seen as particularly significant.

The United States regards the lawful, though temporarily exiled, Government of the Philippines, he said, "as having the same status as the governments of other independent nations. That is why I

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Sidelights of Churchill Visit

QUEBEC, Aug. 13 (AP) — Mrs. Winston Churchill did not accompany her distinguished husband on his trip to Niagara Falls, the mecca of honeymooners, Canadian officials announced last night that Mrs. Churchill had gone sightseeing near here.

She went to Kent House, a former residence of a former Duke of Kent, to view Montmorency Falls on the Montmorency River and then on to the Isle of Orleans in the St. Lawrence River. She was accompanied by Lord Moran, President of the British Royal College of Physicians; Col. Willis O'Connor, Aide de Camp to Canada's Governor General, and T. L. Rowan, private secretary to her husband.

Little Recognition

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. Aug. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's party to Niagara Falls was recognized by comparatively few along the route because of the secrecy surrounding the trip. Not more than 100 persons, most of them children, were on hand to watch the British leader board his train on the American side.

Quebec Defenses

QUEBEC, Aug. 13 (AP)—This old City on the St. Lawrence—scene of an impending Churchill-Roosevelt conference—is better protected now than at any time in recent years.

An antiaircraft battery has been set up on the Plains of Abraham, west of the Chateau Frontenac, conference headquarters. Artillerymen have set up tents on the plains—reported to be the first time in more than 100 years that troops have been billeted on that historic battleground of old French Canada.

It was understood additional military planes have been brought into the area by authorities charged with defense against possible enemy raids while the conference is in progress.

Churchill Just Calls RAF Hero a 'Buster'

By Canadian Press

Quebec, Aug. 13

At a press conference somebody asked Wing Commander G. H. Gibson, RAF hero of the raid which wrecked the Möhne and Eder Dams, if Prime Minister Winston Churchill calls him by his first name.

Commander Gibson smiled a bit sheepishly.

"No," he said. "As a matter of fact, he calls me 'Dam Buster.'"

Anderson in London

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, returned today from conferences in Washington and Quebec.

The Cabinet Minister said he talked with United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and United States Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall in Washington while, as had been announced in Quebec, he discussed war problems in Canada with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet.

Book for Souvenir

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 13 (AP)—James Brown, attendant at the souvenir counter of the Queenston Heights Restaurant here, refused to take any money yesterday from Miss Mary Churchill for several postcards.

"I'll send you a book as a souvenir," said her father, Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

He had Mr. Brown write his name and address on a slip of paper, handed it to an aide, and said: "Send him a book and a photograph."

Famous Old Château

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 13 — Château Frontenac, where Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Army-Navy-Air delegation are conferring, is almost as famous as Quebec itself. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth attended their first Canadian social function in Canada at the Château, when they made their tour of the Dominion in 1939.

The Duke of Windsor while Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Kent, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and the King and Queen of Siam also have been guests of the famous old Château.

Reich Staffs' Shift to Vienna Reported in Exit From Berlin

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 13 (AP)—Reports reaching here said today that a substantial part of the Nazi Government machinery has been transferred from Berlin to Vienna to escape Allied air raids.

These reports also claimed that Nazi authorities were considering proclaiming Berlin an open city.

However, pending any decision, many major offices of the Reichschancellery, Foreign Office, High Command, and Ministries of Marine, Air and Home Affairs were said to have been shifted to Vienna—still outside the range of Allied bombers.

German reports indicated that more than 1,250,000 civilians of a total of 4,250,000 already have evacuated Berlin, chiefly to Pomerania, Eastern Prussia, Brandenburg, and Lower Silesia. Leipzig, Magdeburg and Brunswick also are reported being evacuated.

Railroad yards are said to be crammed with evacuation trains, waiting for instructions where to go. Evacuees often are being kept waiting in crowded coaches and trucks for days at a time without adequate feeding and sleeping arrangements, reports said.

The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, according to reports reaching here, is one of the first to suffer a severe curtailment of power in the revision of the Reich's government now in progress, due to divorcing the home and foreign propaganda systems. The latter now is under Joachim von Ribbentrop's Foreign Office.

As a result, it was asserted Dr. Goebbels is not free to discuss foreign or military policy without obtaining permission from the German Foreign Office.

As the weekly publication Das Reich was especially intended to further German interests abroad, it now is under control of the Foreign Office.

Continent:

Bombers Raid Rome, Berlin, Turin, Milan

One of the war's most destructive night-day aerial assaults against key Axis citadels thundered to a climax with both Rome

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Unit Lost in Jungle Guided Out by Bible

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA (AP)—The corporal of an Australian unit lost in the jungle related:

"I was idly turning over the New Testament and happened upon a passage in Acts (16:13) saying: 'And on the sabbath we went out of the city by a river side.'"

It was Sunday. The lost unit accepted the advice as a guide to safety.

Weather Report

Scattered Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8.50 p. m.; ends Saturday at 5.18 a. m.

Dimout begins Saturday at 8.49 p. m.; ends Sunday at 5.19 a. m.

More Policing Called Vice Problem Answer

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's vice problem as it involves men in the armed services can be traced in large part to about 10 cafés and "night spots" and can be controlled by more rigid police supervision, Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board said today.

Replying to charges made at a recent meeting of Massachusetts police officials that failure of local licensing authorities to close public nuisances is partly responsible for the vice and juvenile delinquency problem, the Licensing Board head said the burden of obtaining evidence which would lead to closing was a job for the police.

"The Boston Licensing Board," Miss Driscoll said, "will close any place at which sufficient evidence is gathered to indicate that the establishment is directly contributing to the vice situation or otherwise committing infractions of the law. The police, however, are our agents in getting evidence. We have no investigators of our own."

Miss Driscoll did not name the establishments which she said were causing the biggest problem but added they are well known to police officials in Boston.

More than a year ago they were named in a survey compiled by the Committee on Social Protection Measures of the Boston Committee on Public Safety as places where soldiers and sailors made contacts with undesirable girls and women.

A constant flow of reports to the police from the State Department of Public Health indicate that these places are still functioning in the same undesirable way.

Information concerning these places is obtained by nurses of the Public Health Department who interview infected servicemen at military or naval hospital in an effort to trace the source of the infection. When it is possible the woman or girl involved is apprehended and placed under treatment.

Miss Driscoll, who was connected with a Federal agency for the control of venereal disease during the last war, said that control of the problem can come only through co-operation of all concerned.

One of the most forward steps to combatting the problem, Miss Driscoll said, was the appointment of police women to the Boston force. Fourteen of these women already have gone on duty.

Deputy Superintendent Thomas A. J. Kavanaugh, who heads the recently organized division of juvenile delinquency, said today at police headquarters that these police women are getting into night spots and are being successful in picking up young girls and questionable women. They are also keeping a watchful eye on the Common which, under the dimout regulations, has presented a serious problem, Deputy Kavanaugh said.

Miss Driscoll also stressed the need for educational work on all fronts to further combat the vice problem.

"Not only should the soldiers and sailors be educated as to the dangers, but parents, children, the operators of these liquor establisments and police should be instructed in the problem," Miss Driscoll said.

The Licensing Board head believes that most of the license holders under the Boston Board are attempting to control the problem in their own establishments.

"Most of them," she said, "have too much at stake to risk losing their licenses by encouraging or even tolerating conditions which might lead to putting them out of business."

Peruvian Director Gets Pointers On U. S. Postal Savings System

Postal savings may be introduced in Peru as the result of a tour of inspection and study of the United States postal system by Dr. Ernesto Caceres, Director of International Postal Service of Peru. He was in Boston today as the guest of Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

Dr. Caceres, holder of a degree of doctor of laws and author of "The Postal Institution," published in Spanish, was interested particularly in the postal savings system. It was considered probable at the Boston Post Office that he may submit a recommendation regarding installation of that part of the United States postal system in Peru, though he was reluctant to discuss any recommendations he may make.

He already has visited Washington, Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, and New York on a tour that ultimately will include 17 American cities. Schedule calls for his leaving Boston tomorrow for Buffalo, N. Y., and Canada, returning to this country to conclude his tour which is being made at invitation of the State Department. He has held his Peruvian postal office for 18 years. Dr. Caceres has attended three Congresses of the International Postal Union, one in Cairo in 1934; one at Panama in 1936; and one at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1939.

Hassett Resigns Bay State Post As Tax Collector

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts since 1939 and a resident of Fitchburg, has resigned his $7,000-a-year Federal post effective early in October, to enter private practice as a tax advisor.

Mr. Hassett, who entered Government service in 1918 as a deputy collector of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, said today that he had sent his resignation to President Roosevelt yesterday and that he expects to be on vacation next Monday, his first one in six years. He has considerable accumulated time due him and expects to spend a great deal of it at his camp in Ashburnham.

Reasons for taking the step are described by Mr. Hassett as "numerous." A "career man," he is probably the only Civil Service Collector in the Bureau. The Collector is appointed by the President.

Mr. Hassett supervised the collection of approximately $441,000,000 in taxes of various kinds in Massachusetts during the fiscal year, ended June 30, last, and anticipates that the receipts will be greater during the current fiscal year. He is a member of the Massachusetts and Federal bars.

Thomas H. Buckley, who is the assistant collector, is expected to be named Acting Collector in accordance with precedent.

Coal Promised To N. E. Homes By Sale Group

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ganization of local committees to report to a central Washington Committee when heating conditions become critical. In this way it is hoped to keep available supplies equitably distributed to critical areas, rather than fall into past mistakes of shortages here and surpluses there.

The 10 per cent reduction in coal supplies announced in Washington was described by the coal men, not as a shortage but as a backlog which was being held in reserve for emergency distribution. They could see no pending transportation bottlenecks that would seriously interfere with routine shipments into New England.

Truck Drivers Go Back

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Drivers for six interstate trucking companies went back to work today after the National War Labor Board at Washington notified the companies and unions involved that it would not take any steps to settle the controversy while the men remained away from their jobs.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

• HAUER'S •
French Dry Cleaning and Hand Laundry
We Call and Deliver
48 GAINSBORO STREET
Tel. KENmore 3411

FANEUIL FRUIT EX.
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259 Mass. Avenue Boston

PAPPAS BROS.
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HATS Cleaned and Blocked

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Postwar Problem No. 1?

By a Staff Photographer

Youthful Residents of Federal Housing Project in North Weymouth, Mass.

This particular defense housing community caters to families "with children." The question of what will happen after the war to the homes of these families, and others living under emergency housing conditions, is a pressing issue in the path of postwar planners. This project is at Wessagussett Hill.

New England Heroes Receive Navy's Crosses

Two New Englanders, awarded Navy Crosses, one posthumously, lead the list of heroes cited today on the fighting fronts.

Earle C. Johnson, Machinist's Mate, first class, of Manchester, N. H., "gallantly gave up his life" while attached to the U.S.S. Gwin off Savo Island, last November.

"Although the first enemy 4.7-caliber shell hit and filled the engine room with steam," his citation read, "Johnson, with utter disregard for his own personal safety, remained at his assigned battle station long enough to completely close the main injection valve to the main condenser, thereby enhancing the safety of the ship. Suffering acutely from severe burns, he finally abandoned his station, but died about seven hours later."

Lieut. Commander Malcolm T. Wordell, of East Providence, showed "superb airmanship and conscientious devotion to duty" as section leader of a fighting squadron during the occupation of French Morocco last November.

"When a force of hostile cruisers and destroyers was observed bearing down upon our transports at Fedala," the citation read, "Wordell led a flight of 16 planes through terrific antiaircraft fire to intercept their attack. Pressing home vigorous and persistent strafing raids in support of a furious bombardment from our own surface ships, he contributed materially to the relentless fighting spirit which enabled our forces to set fire to three of the enemy vessels and drive off the others. No longer able to carry on because of severe wounds, he successfully extricated himself from a precarious situation by bringing down his badly damaged plane in a skillful forced landing."

Coxswain Richard A. Berry of Saugus was commended by the Chief of Naval Personnel "for outstanding bravery" as a gunner in the armed guard of a merchant ship in the Mediterranean, under attack by aircraft.

Stephen D. Kristof, Boatswain's Mate, second class, of Keene, N. H., was commended by the Commander of the South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force for continuing the fire of his gun aboard a destroyer-transport in the Solomons area last September, "despite overwhelming adversity"; at least two hits were scored on an enemy vessel.

Marine Sergeant Alexander R. Marotta of Somerville received the Silver Star for carrying ammunition under fire on Guadalcanal last fall, when he was a private, first class.

Marine Sergeant Lawrence Holmes Flynn of Brockton has been posthumously awarded the Silver Star Medal for repeatedly exposing himself to enemy fire while delivering messages and administering to the wounded on Guadalcanal.

The Navy and Marine Corps Medal was awarded for "extremely heroic and courageous conduct" during submarine patrols in the Pacific to Kenneth G. Armstrong, Jr., Chief Electrician's Mate, of Boston.

R. H. White Window Wins First Prize

First prize in a nation-wide contest for a window display spurring WAC and WAVE recruiting has been won by a Frank R. Splan design for the R. H. White Company. The announcement was telegraphed to R. H. White's by the judges on behalf of "Harper's Bazaar," which sponsored the contest.

Over 350 stores throughout the hUnited States took part. Judges were Dorothy Shaver, vice-president of Lord & Taylor Clifton Fadiman, literary critic; and Alexy Brodovitch, art director of Harper's Bazaar. The first award was a $100 War Bond.

The prize-winning window depicted "Molly Pitcher" of Revolutionary War days taking her husband's place at a cannon in comparison with a uniformed WAC standing among posters of modern women in service.

Building Experts Urge Means For Disposal of War Housing

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Setting up of Federal and local machinery to dispose of billions of dollars' worth of war housing after the war and thus to deal speedily and effectively with what may prove to be the home front's postwar No. 1 problem, was urged today by the National Committee on the Housing Emergency, comprising many of the nation's outstanding building experts.

Behind the Committee's plan announced through its vice-chairman, Joseph D. Leland of Boston, stalks grim reminders of shrinking home values and building stagnation caused by the dumping of war housing on the markets following World War I. On this point, Mr. Leland is particularly clear, having served as vice-president of the United States Housing Corporation in World War I.

Foundation of "Ghost Towns"

But Mr. Leland's warnings today were sounded against the danger of conditions potentially "20 times worse than those following the first World War." He explained that whereas in World War I only $119,632,000 worth of war housing was rushed to completion, the outstanding value of this war's housing, programmed or completed, has attained the staggering figure of $2,078,788,534.

Mr. Leland added to that the amount of $400,000,000 authorized by Congress as a backlog for further housing, while private enterprise has completed 830,000 dwellings, he said, of the defense housing type. Much of this private construction under FHA assistance he expected to revert to the Government after the war "by default."

Even representative building experts are finding it difficult to conceive of such colossal building under emergency conditions which demand speed first and quality second. The combination of the two has been attempted and in some respects attained in war housing. But generally speaking the industry holds war housing as providing the groundwork for "ghost towns" of the future, unless prompt action by Federal and local officials, city planning boards and realty agencies is mustered for postwar liquidations.

Sometimes a 20-Year Job

First of all, Mr. Leland believed this postwar action should be centralized under some Federal authority, possibly a disposal division of the National Public Housing Agency. Then representative agencies within local communities would be organized to work with the Federal group. All Federal agencies now in the housing picture would be required after the war to turn over most of their responsibilities to the disposal division.

Within 90 days after the war is ended, community setups would be in position to provide the central authority with a list of recommendations covering every angle of their war housing picture, whether certain projects could be maintained with additional servicing or whether they should be liquidated in a manner that would not break down the realty markets.

That is the basic procedure, details of which are included in the over-all plans of the emergency committee. They take into consideration the contention of Mr. Leland that some of the worst slums in the country today are holdovers from the war housing of the World War I. In Norfolk, Va., Mr. Leland pointed out for example that 20 years are required to catch up with the oversupply of houses.

"This time, not a few but hundreds of communities in every part of the country, are faced with this problem. With 493,383 family units built by the government as against only 15,813 family units built in the last war, and 146,916 dormitory rooms, compared with 14,745 in 1917-18, communities cannot afford to wait until war plants shut down and thousands of new workers shift to their old homes or other cities. Solutions then may be short-sighted. Officials should determine now what disposition of emergency federal housing will best serve their local interest." W. C. H.

He Takes Shoe Stamp Along?

By a Staff Photographer

Fred Stone Talks Footwear Rationing With OPA

Comedian Star of the comedy, "You Can't Take It With You," now playing at a Boston theater, called on District OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan yesterday afternoon. "I'm no Government man, no politican, and no diplomat," said Mr. Stone, "but I do see the necessity for rationing in wartime. I've been dancing all my life, so I have plenty of dance shoes I could use," he said, adding, facetiously, "when shoe rationing gets too tough, I can shine my feet or wear spats."

Milk Subsidy Is Suggested To N. E. Trade

Food Problems in New England

Government subsidies to New England milk producers—which would eliminate the necessity for raising consumer prices — were held to day to be the "answer" to demands by the producers for an increase of 70 cents per hundredweight for fluid milk.

Charles L. Foote, Price Officer of the Regional OPA, reiterating that, under President Roosevelt's Executive Orders, the OPA could not permit the 70-cent increase if it meant adding 1½ cents a quart to consumer costs, said that, in his opinion, a "Government subsidy will be the answer" to the present New England milk problem. Such a Government subsidy, it was explained, would halt inflation and, at the same time, give producers a larger return.

Milk Strike Off

At a mass meeting in Dartmouth last night, Fall River and New Bedford milk producers voted not to go on strike and dump their milk in a "second Boston Tea Party" on Monday. Their decision came after Price Officer Foote stated that, if they took such action, he would "wash his hands" of those who dumped milk if they were not granted a price increase.

July Milk Record

The volume of fluid milk sales by Boston handlers in July broke all records, Samuel W. Tator, Market Administrator, announced yesterday. He also added that producers in the Boston milkshed will receive the highest price ever paid for July milk in this area—$3.26 per hundredweight — 71 cents above last year's price.

Don't Buy Turkeys Now

Our boys in the armed forces overseas want 10,000,000 pounds of turkey for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year meals, the Food Distribution Administration said today, as it requested the public not to buy any turkeys until the end of September.

Help Pick Apples

Everyone who can spare the time is urged to plan to harvest apples in the Nashoba Valley this fall. Growers have sent appeals for help far and wide, and if individual towns cannot sign up enough persons to pick the crop, appeals will be made to vacationists in other cities.

More Sugar for Jelly

Jelly in place of rationed butter as a spread for bread is apparently behind the OPA's move to boost by 40 per cent the allotment of sugar for jam and jelly manufacturers. The War Food Administration, which wants people to eat more bread, said that more frozen fruits for jams, jellies, and preserves would be released along with the increase in sugar allotments.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," and "V" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Landlord Jailed, Fined

HARTFORD, Aug. 13 (AP)—Louis Goldman, New Haven landlord convicted on 29 counts of violating rent control regulations, was sentenced to six months in Danbury Federal correctional institution and fined $725 by Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith today.

Weather Reports

By the Associated Press

Scattered Showers

Boston and vicinity: Not much change in temperature with scattered showers tonight and Saturday forenoon, moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Rain, continued moderately cool tonight and Saturday forenoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Not much change in temperature with scattered showers and thunder showers tonight and Saturday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Not much change in temperature with scattered showers tonight and Saturday forenoon. Moderate to fresh winds along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:32 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Saturday, 10:31 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Bountiful Meat Supply Is But a Myth in Boston

"If promises were steaks, we'd have some to broil," murmured New England housewives today as they hustled from market to market, finding meager supplies in some instances, and bountiful supplies in others— that is, "bountiful" compared with some weeks past.

As they parted with their red stamps—"T," "U," and "V" are valid this week — they suddenly realized that they were nearly to the end of the alphabet, and many began to wonder when their No. 3 Ration Books would come into use.

The Boston Office of Price Administration had the answer to this in its announcement today that the entire staff of 282 workers—from Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan down to the newest clerk—will work overtime three nights next week, without extra pay, to get the remaining 70,000 No. 3 books now on hand into the hands of late applicants.

No Need to Worry

The first 4,000,000 books to be distributed in the Bay State were addressed by Boston school children. However, many residents failed to file their applications before the June 10 deadline, and as a result are only now filing their cards. These are coming in at the rate of 500 to 600 a day, and hundreds of others are inquiring about their No. 3 books, Mr. Bresnahan added.

"There is no need for people to be alarmed," he said. "These No. 3 books will not be used until Sept. 12 at the earliest, to the best of our information. We are taking extraordinary measures to see that all books are in the mails as soon as possible, and, to that end, the entire staff is working overtime three nights next week, and everyone who can be spared from every department will work on them tomorrow and next Saturday," he said.

Some Shipments Delayed

Turning to the "promises" of extra meat for New England—which followed the recent visit of Washington's meat expert, G. S. Laswell—John J. Doheny, District Meat Rationing Officer, said today that while some shipments had already arrived and had been sent to the Cape and other extreme-shortage areas, other promised shipments had been delayed.

"Receipts thus far are nothing to write home about," he commented. "At the present time, we have no records of what next week's shipments may be."

However, some markets in Greater Boston reported today that they had greater stocks of beef, lamb, and poultry than they had had for some weeks past. For others, the OPA promises had not yet been fulfilled.

Intown residents, or those whose travels take them to the vicinity of the Faneuil Hall market district, generally were more fortunate than those residing at shore and resort communities, where populations have been doubled during the summer months.

A general checkup showed that supplies were still a bit "spotty," with some markets having a fair supply, and others still on the "scarce" list.

U. S. Economy Bears Fruit; Paper Savings Include Pears

Finally, the Government has begun conserving paper.

Evidence of this has reached newspaper offices throughout the country in the form of news releases printed on both sides of the paper.

For months, the Government has urged paper economy upon the public and has curtailed newsprint and other paper supplies. But, through it all, it has deluged the public with tons and tons of printed matter.

By the ream, news releases from various governmental agencies flow into newspaper offices. And what a variety of subjects!

There's facts and figures on the why and how of point ration changes. The 1943-44 Fuel Oil Rationing Program is discussed at length—on both sides of the sheet.

Time-Consuming Hunt

Ration timetables by the dozen—all duplicates of one another—clutter each batch of news releases, and one is forced to skim through them to unearth that highly important five-page document—printed on both sides of two of the three sheets—which has to do with "Restrictions on all strains of Bartlett and Beurre hardy pears grown in the States of California, Oregon, or Washington." And this printed by a Boston division of a large Government agency, and distributed freely to Boston newspapers!

Such a news release is full of information, if one but had the time and patience to wade through it. In fine print, the first page defines—paragraph by paragraph—the terms "pears," "person," "regional," "Region 2," "ship," "shipper," "Director," "canned pears,"—and then continues on page two (back of the sheet) with further definitions: "canner," "season," and so on.

There follow several paragraphs of figures with multitudinous parenthetical (a), (b), (i), (ii), and (iii) designations. After wading through these, plus the (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), and so on to (xi) on Page 4—back of Page 3 and on the same sheet of paper—one finds Sections 2, 3, and 4.

Here there's a radical change. The parentheses here begin alphabetically—(a), (b), (c), and so on through (j) on Page 5. The release ends here with something that looks strangely like an apprentice stenographer practicing her top row of keys: "(E. O. 9280, 7 F. R. 10179; E. O. 9332, 8 F. R. 3807; E. O. 9334, 8 F. R. 5423)."

Figurers' Opportunity

The back of Page 5 is clean and bare, fairly shouting itself hoarse to be used as scratch paper for figuring out just what the whole release really amounts to.

However, in the rush of Italian invasion news and current gasoline and food problems, the release is somewhat reluctantly laid aside for a more calm moment of reflection, only to have another, and another, and yet another news release follow it in quick succession on the editorial desk.

Just in case one might be interested to wade through their respective 11, 5 and 2 pages—the latter filling every last quarter inch of both sides of the paper—they deal with "Restrictions on the delivery of livestocks and meats—part 1410," "Restrictions on the deliveries of beans, peas, and split peas, part 1491," and "Restrictions on the manufacture of pet foods, part 1403."

But—not a single one on restrictions on the use of paper!

Haverhill Board Is to Reclassify Deferred Cases

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Draft Board No. 76, of Haverhill, announced today it would reclassify for induction all men of military age, single or without children, who now are deferred on occupational grounds.

A statement said the Board felt that "the directive authorizing induction of fathers while single men and married men without children are retained in lucrative security of essential activity makes no sense to the Board and the Board will not be a party to such a senseless procedure."

Included among those to be reclassified will be single men, married men without children and fathers whose paternity is not recognized by Selective Service.

The re-classification will take place, the Board added, as soon as current deferments expire "regardless of their jobs or their qualifications or their places on replacement schedules."

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Willkie Sees Challenge In '44 Election for GOP

BUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, talking with Republican leaders of the Eighth Indiana Congressional District at his home here Aug. 12, said the Republican Party "should and can" win the next Presidential and Congressional elections.

Disagreeing with the contention of some that the present Administration would be returned to office in 1944 if the war was not concluded at that time, Mr. Willkie said the Republican Party could win if it pledged that "necessary administrative and regulatory processes of Government will be conducted with competence and economy."

The text of the statement issued by Mr. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, follows:

Competence and Economy

"It has been suggested much of late that the present Administration will inevitably be returned to power in 1944 if the war has not been concluded by that time. With this opinion I disagree. As a matter of fact for the successful conclusion of the war, the necessary rehabilitation of the country after the war is over, and the enlightened conduct of our foreign policy, the Republican Party should and can win the next Presidential and Congressional elections. But in order to win we Republicans must present to the people a constructive, liberal domestic program of expanding economy, developed primarily through the forces of private initiative with an equitable distribution of the profits and social benefits among labor, agriculture and industry. We must pledge that the necessary administrative and regulatory processes of government will be conducted with competence and economy.

"We must have the imagination to present a realistic foreign policy, based on exclusive recognition of the Democratic forces in enemy and occupied countries; recognizing the wisdom of America's effective and active co-operation in world councils and treaties with other nations for the preservation of the peace, and for the establishment of stable mediums of international exchange and the elimination of unnecessary trade barriers to the end that there may be an enlargement of commerce among the peoples of the world.

"America must also give encouragement to the advancing forces of liberty throughout the world.

Adequate Strength

"But in addition to these purposes, we must also see to it that our country after the war is over retains adequate military, aeronautical and naval strength to implement and, if necessary, protect and enforce, its foreign policy.

"It will be through such foreign and domestic policies of enlightened self-interest that we will best secure a prosperous economy at home and peace throughout the world. For these are the necessary prerequisites to creating jobs and opportunities for our returning soldiers and sailors, legitimate prices for the products of our farms, adequate wages and social protection for our industrial workers and legitimate return to enterprise capital.

"Ours must be a program based not upon glittering and indefinite promises or the division of our people into warring and embittered groups. Our policy must be founded upon unifying our people for the practical functioning of our economy under competent private management, with the encouragement of competently administered government.

"We must put an end to the period when failure in private endeavor has been a passport to government service; when crass political machines have dictated the appointment of foreign ambassadors and high judicial officers; when our minority groups have been in turn exploited and then protected for political purposes; when extravagance in public expenditures has been accepted as proof of love of common man and evidence of a liberal mind.

Must Repudiate Bigots

"In addition to the adoption of a liberal program, the Republican Party must completely forsake the tempting notion that it can win by the amalgamation of the dissident groups in America—the narrow nationalists; the economically selfish, who think that government exists merely for their own self-interest; the people who are afraid to fight or are unwilling to sacrifice unnecessary luxuries and who refuse to endure in wartime without complaint the restrictions necessary for the common good. Above all, it must repudiate completely the religious and racial bigots.

"In other words we Republicans must take the affirmative, eschew the negative.

"For America has been led too much in the negative in the last few years. At home we have been disunited and divided, spending our substance in wasteful extravagances. In the world, our failure to assume obligations, in part at least, caused the frightful toll in life and property of the present war.

"The Republican Party must point the way to an affirmative America—America as she can be under enlightened and liberal leadership—at home, united, prosperous and socially advancing—abroad, respected as a practical worker for world peace and economic development and the leader of the gathering forces of enlightenment and independence.

"No Party was ever presented with such an exciting challenge as is offered to the Republican Party today nor with such an opportunity. All we Republicans need to do to win is to convince the American people of our sincerity and faith in such purposes, and to have the courage to face an opposition entrenched and truculent with power. As one devoted to the Republican Party, I ask to join you in this the most stirring cause of our time."

Argentina Is Urged to Deal Leniently With Nazi Spies

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 13 (AP)—A federal prosecutor recommended prison sentences of one to three years last night for six Nazi spies arrested last year after the American Government supplied detailed proof of Axis espionage in Argentina.

The men, who were arrested last December, pleaded guilty and involved the former Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, who was recalled by his Government on the request of Argentina last January.

The men faced a maximum penalty of six years in prison. They are Ottomar Mueller, German resident of Argentina for 18 years; Martin Schneider, a naturalized Argentine citizen of German origin who has lived in Argentina 30 years; John Jacob Napp, identified by the Argentine press as the leader of the Axis agents in the country; Walter Alfred Friewald, a Paraguayan citizen; Helvecio Ortelli, a Swiss-born resident of Argentina for the last 18 years; and Luther von Reichembach, a German who lived in Argentina 17 years.

Charges of Axis espionage in Argentina were first made by Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, in a speech in Boston last October. Argentina demanded proof and the American Government forwarded a detailed memorandum.

In the resultant investigation Napp told officials that the German Naval Attaché forwarded his reports on Allied ship movements. Napp managed a bar in the Port District of Buenos Aires where merchant sailors often met. The evidence showed that the spies used to invite sailors to meet at the bar, bought them drinks and then induced them to reveal the sailing dates of their ships, the destination and the kind of load they carried.

Friewald was charged with proposing to dive into the waters of Buenos Aires port in order to attach time bombs to Allied ships. The evidence showed that his offer was transmitted to Berlin but apparently never put into practice.

Inter-American Bar Association Urges Western Nations to Unify All Laws

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Inter-American Bar Association adopted a resolution recommending unification of the laws of all American nations at its final session yesterday.

Other proposals approved included:

Maintenance of the Permanent Court of International Justice, freedom of air traffic over America, most-favored nation commercial relations, and establishment of an Inter-American commission to issue new international or Inter-American money for customs exchange.

It also suggested establishment of international judicial, legislative and executive bodies based on juridical principles to enforce order in the postwar world.

An effort to block adoption of resolutions dealing with social and economic problems was made by the Resolutions Committee which proposed that all but strictly legal subjects should be referred to the next convention.

The Association unanimously approved Mexico city for its third conference in 1944 and elected Carlos Sanchez Mejorado, President of the Mexican Bar Association, as its new President.

WPB Now Rules You Cannot Buy Any Barn Pushers or Grass Whips

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—This is war, bud, and if you're thinking about buying any cake cutters, merry-go-rounds, or hitching posts made out of iron or steel, you better take a good look at the War Production Board's conservation order M-126, as amended.

In revising M-26 this week, the WPB wrote down a long list of things which it said mustn't be made out of ferrous metals any more. That goes for stainless steel, too.

The list covers 17 columns of fine type and takes in such diverse objects as bird cages and calliopes. Nevertheless it presents some challenging anomalies.

For instance, it bans the use of steel or iron for making "cups, drinking, of all kinds, except for livestock." After this neighborly concession toward man's furred and feathered friends, the WPB turned right around and laid a prohibitory finger on pet beds, pet cages, pet dishes, and pet houses.

The magic lantern trust took a body blow—it's products are barred. Strange and little-known wares such as barn pushers and grass whips are out; so are crochet hooks, picnic jugs, foot scrapers, dinner bells, door knockers, silos, and roller coasters.

Navy Signs Contract For 'Mercy' Airplane

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Signing of a prime contract with the United States Navy for a new type of "mercy" airplane was announced today by the Howard Aircraft Corporation a few hours after the first of the new ships had been completed at the company's plant at St. Charles, Ill.

Service Club for Women in Uniform

Wide World

Whitelaw Reid Mansion at New York Taken Over

Every member of the women's auxiliaries to the Army, Navy, and Marines, and similar corps of the other United Nations will be eligible to membership in the club. The converted mansion, where international society used to meet, has overnight accommodations for about 50 enlisted women, and shower and locker room for all members, recreation and game rooms, lounges, writing rooms, a library, and a canteen where meals will be served at cost, with Girl Scouts as waitresses. Officers of the Wacs, Waves, and Spars (above) are pictured in the powder room. A portion of the library is shown at upper right. Along the marble staircase (right center) enlisted personnel of the Wacs gather. At right center, Marines, Wacs, and Waves are pictured in one of the dormitory rooms.

Gas Cut Due For Midwest Sunday Night

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Gasoline ration for motorists in Central and Middle Western States will be cut 25 per cent at midnight Sunday, according to a story in the Chicago Tribune.

Paul M. O'Leary, Fuel Rationing Chief of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, was said by the newspaper to have disclosed the size and plans of the reduction in a memorandum to regional OPA administrators. Details as set forth by the Tribune were:

"A," "B" and "C" coupons, now worth four gallons each, will be cut in value to three gallons each, starting at 12:01 a. m. Monday.

The reduction applies to all motorists between the Eastern Seaboard and the Rocky Mountains, but will not affect the Far West.

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, who said last week in Chicago a reduction was forthcoming, will broadcast reasons for the slash Sunday. At last week's meeting, Mr. Ickes said his function as Administrator was simply to inform the OPA of the amount of gasoline available. He said it then was up to OPA to ration it so as to keep consumption within that amount.

The OPA is expected to extend the restricted gasoline area from the Eastern Seaboard to Districts 2 and 3 established by the PAW. District 2 consists of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. District 3 embraces Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

One gallon of the A coupon will be for occupational driving and two gallons for non-occupational. At present, of the 16 gallons a month allowed on the "A" card, six gallons are considered non-occupational.

The maximum amount which will be allowed motorists needing their cars in the "course of work" will be cut from 720 miles a month to 480. This does not affect preferred motorists such as doctors, ministers and war workers who receive "C" cards according to actual need but without a specific limitation.

Current "B" and "C" coupons will become invalid after Sept. 1. Most "B" and "C" books expire at that time. Instructions on these renewals will be released later.

Gas Is Under Rigid Dole In North Africa

WASHINGTON, Aug 13 (AP) — Gasoline is doled out to French North African civilians under rigid controls, officials of the Army-Navy Petroleum Board said after Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine asserted in Algiers that imported United States gasoline was used extravagantly.

Office of Economic Warfare officials, however, had "no information" on the purchase of Algerian wheat at $2.10 per bushel which Senator Brewster also mentioned.

Col. Webster Anderson of the Army-Navy Petroleum Board, recently returned from North Africa, said civilian gasoline supplies were administered by the Petroleum Section of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Staff, on the basis of minimum requirements figured by the French Committee of National Liberation.

"There's an absolute ban on pleasure driving," Colonel Anderson said, "only industrial transport, agricultural implements and essential services using ambulances, fire and police vehicles are counted in determining the gasoline allotments. There's no such thing as driving to work included in the estimates."

"There is a Black Market, that's true," Colonel Anderson went on, "that seems to be human nature."

The gasoline allotment is inadequate to necessary transport, Colonel Anderson continued, as produce in the back country is spoiling and cannot be moved to Algerian cities for lack of gasoline.

Morris S. Rosenthal, Assistant Director of the OEW, said the Procurement Division of the North African Economic Board had not reported on any deal to acquire wheat in Africa.

"The North African Economic Board's Procurement Division has been authorized to negotiate for the purchase of wheat in North Africa for emergency stockpile purposes," Mr. Rosenthal said, "we have had no report on the progress of the negotiations, or the price to be paid.

"One thing is certain: none of the wheat will be imported into the United States, it is for emergency use in the Mediterranean theater if purchased."

The North African Economic Board is a joint Anglo-American enterprise set up under direction of General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean theater. Brig. Gen. H. M. Gale of the British Army and Alexander B. Royce, an American civilian, are co-chairmen of the Board.

Machinists' Move to Return To A. F. of L. Hits Auto Union

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—A reported application from the Mechanics Educational Society of America for the American Federation of Labor's charter rights over machinists foreshadowed today possible new jurisdictional warfare in the aircraft-automobile industry.

President William Green said the A. F. of L. Executive Council would hold a hearing today on the M. E. S. A. application.

The International Association of Machinists quit the A. F. of L. a few months ago, vacating the charter rights in the machine field. The divorce has not in a way become final. Harvey Brown, I. A. M. President, has said his machinists were still "A. F. of L.-minded" but wanted an equitable settlement of their row with the carpenters.

There are sideline suggestions that the A. F. of L.'s flirtation with the M. E. S. A. is bait to lure the Machinists' Union back into the fold. The machinists claim a half-million members. The M. E. S. A. claims only 40,000 to 45,000 members.

The other principal union in aircraft and automobiles is the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers.

The M. E. S. A. is headed by Matthew Smith, and was the nucleus of the Confederated Unions of America which Mr. Smith formed in Chicago last October. It set out to become a third labor movement. Donald Cameron, Secretary of the C. U. A., said that Mr. Green's announcement of an application from the M. E. S. A. was news to him.

"As far as we know," said Mr. Cameron, "they (the M. E. S. A.) have been offered an A. F. of L. charter but haven't taken it up."

Mr. Green, answering a press conference question, denied the A. F. of L. had solicited an application from the Mechanics Educational Society. The Society's membership is located principally in Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Elyria, Ohio.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council declined yesterday to join the C. I. O. Political Action Committee in a co-operative enterprise and decided instead to pursue its traditional policy of setting up an independent Political Committee "to support our friends and oppose our enemies, regardless of party."

Mr. Green, who will head the Committee, said members of Congress who voted for the Connally-Smith antistrike bill will be opposed vigorously.

A formal statement by the Council said there was evidence that public opinion was turning against the Act and added: "we hope that the members of Congress who voted to enact this Fascist measure over the President's veto will weigh the results of their hasty action during their present vacation and be prepared to reconsider when they return to Washington next month."

War Prisoner Cost Mounts in India

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 13—The cost of keeping prisoners of war in India has amounted to more than £11,000,000 in the last three years, according to a statement by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck reported by the British Radio today.

The entire expenditure had been borne by the British Government, General Auchinleck added, according to the radiocast.

U. S. Agency Is Sought To Save Europe's Jews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—A three-man delegation representing the Emergency Committee to save the Jewish People of Europe appealed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull Aug. 12 for the formation of an official United States agency charged with the task of saving the Jews of Europe from extermination.

Dean Alfange of the Executive Board of the Emergency Committee told newsmen it believed that the United States must take the initiative in this matter. Once an official American agency has been formed, he said, other nations should be asked to join with the ultimate aim of making it a United Nations organization.

"We believe," he said, "that with the fortunes of the United Nations now in the ascendant, the Axis satellite nations—such as Bulgaria and Rumania—could be persuaded to facilitate the escape of Jews via the Black Sea to Turkey and thence to Palestine. Neutral Switzerland, meanwhile, could take a larger number from neighboring Austria, France, and Italy."

The Executive Board of the Emergency Committee has decided, Mr. Alfange said, to send delegations to Turkey, Spain, Palestine, and Portugal to determine to what extent rescue work could be furthered there. In this connection Secretary Hull was asked to facilitate the granting of transportation priorities to the delegations.

Mr. Alfange and the other members of the delegation—the sculptor Jo Davidson and Peter H. Bergson, head of a Palestinian delegation to the United States—said Mr. Hull had given them a sympathetic hearing and promised to give their appeal his immediate consideration.

[Representative Emanuel Celler, (D) of New York, said Aug. 11 he was reliably informed the British Foreign Office and the United States State Department would issue a joint statement soon on refugee problems "silencing all discussion on the Arabian-Jewish question in Palestine" and discouraging efforts to make Palestine the home land of the Jews. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, asked about the Celler statement Aug. 12, said he had not yet seen it and therefore could not say whether he would have any appropriate comment to make on it.]

Refugee Post Filled

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The State Department announced Aug. 12 the appointment of Patrick Malin of Joplin, Mo., as vice-director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Mr. Malin, formerly professor of economics at Swarthmore College, was chief of the Chemicals and Drugs Branch of the Office of Price Administration last year and at present is deputy chief of the Division of Program Requirements of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees met in London Aug. 4 to consider the recommendations of the Anglo-American Conference on Refugee problems held last April in Bermuda, the announcement added. Sir Herbert Emerson, the director of the Committee, is preparing now to communicate the Committee's views to the 32 member governments.

$130,000 Award for Attorney In Modern 'Informer's Suit'

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13 (AP)—A $130,000 settlement went to Harry L. Marcus, attorney, for digging up an old Civil War "informer's suit" law and prosecuting a group of electrical contractors who had pleaded no defense to charges of "bid rigging" on jobs in which Federal funds were involved.

The Government also received $130,000 under the agreement approved by the United States District Court yesterday. The defendants were the Pittsburgh Electrical Contractors Association and 41 individual contractors and firms.

The old law provides that informers can sue for twice the amount involved in a proved fraudulent contract involving Federal funds and receive one half of the award. It was testified at the contractors' trial that their Association's Secretary averaged the bids, added a percentage for profit and overhead and then assigned the "low bid" to a firm, with all others bidding higher.

Originally Mr. Marcus, represented by Charles J. Margiotti, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, asked for $1,500,000. The 61-day trial was the longest on record here.

Testimony covered losses Mr. Marcus charged occurred by prearranged bids on school, municipal construction and other Public Works Administration projects.

Mr. Marcus said after the settlement that the two years' court fight had about used up the award. The case once was thrown out of court by the Circuit Court of Appeals and later sustained by the Supreme Court.

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Hollywood Letter—New Films in Boston—Music—Stage—Week-End Dialer

'See Here, Private Hargrove' Now Coming in Screen Version

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Sergeant Marion Hargrove, who became famous for his collection of Army yarns collected under the title of "See Here, Private Hargrove," will add movie royalties to the book royalties and the $2 each he is said to have received for the articles in the first place from the Charlotte (N.C.) News. Sergeant Hargrove is now in China as an Army correspondent for the service paper, Yank.

The picture will be made by MGM, with Robert Walker, Donna Reed, and Keenan Wynn in leading roles. Mr. Walker, the husband of Jennifer Jones, currently starred in "The Song of Bernadette," is making his fourth picture. He was in "Bataan," "Madame Curie," and "The White Cliffs of Dover," two of which remain unreleased.

Miss Reed, on the other hand, has made some 16 pictures. Both Mr. Walker and Miss Reed had hard climbs to motion picture fame, and both seem firmly entrenched in the new medium.

Keenan Wynn has been in some 96 stage productions, but only three pictures. He is a son of Ed Wynn, and a grandson of Frank Keenan.

"See Here, Private Hargrove" was encouraged by Maxwell Anderson, the playwright who, after the last war, wrote "What Price Glory" with Laurence Stallings. Mr. Anderson, doing research for "The Eve of St. Mark" at Fort Bragg, met Private Hargrove there, read some of his newspaper pieces, and helped him find a printer for them.

Nothing, apparently, was expected from the book by anyone but Mr. Anderson. The home-town newspaper in which they had first been printed considered them good airy persiflage by a home-town boy. The publishers were not too hopeful. But Mr. Anderson seems to have gauged expertly the temper of two wars.

It may please Sergeant Hargrove to know that his old commanding officer, Captain Edward J. Flynn, is technical adviser on the film. Private Hargrove had some pertinent things to say about his commanding officer when he was still a K. P. at Fort Bragg.

The picture will not be very closely related to the Hargrove stories. A skein of drama had to be woven into it and the introduction of Miss Reed has little to do with Hargrove's essays.

An interesting side note on the picture's fictional aspects is that the script presented so accurately Private Mulvahill, one of the actual characters in the book, that the rights to dramatization of that character had to be bought from Private Mulvahill before the picture could proceed. When he sat down to write about Private Mulvahill from the Hargrove notes, Harry Kurnitz, the script writer, knew alm .t nothing about him. Later, he learned that the things he had given Private Mulvahill to do actually had happened.

Oberon-Aherne Co-Starred In Commando Film

"First Comes Courage," which had its first Boston showings at the Paramount and Fenway theaters yesterday, is another Commando film. It is very much like its predecessors, except that in this one, Merle Oberon, as a Norwegian underground worker, puts aside her love for Brian Aherne, Commando captain, in order to continue her battle against the Nazis. Her newly acquired Nazi husband has just been killed by Mr. Aherne, and she argues that as the widow of a Nazi hero, she will have even better opportunities to serve the cause of the United Nations.

This is the climax of a film which otherwise follows closely the usual pattern, with the landing of two English agents, one of whom is killed, the capture of the other (Mr. Aherne), his escape from the hospital through the help of Miss Oberon, her marriage to a Nazi major who is slain as indicated by the English captain, and finally the inevitable chase. The lovers flee in the major's car, pursued by a carful of Nazis. Of course the Commando raid is carefully timed to permit the escape of the lovers, while their pursuers are disposed of by dynamiting of a bridge.

Although the Germans are not represented as completely stupid in this film, they are no match for the Commandos, who destroy their military installations with a minimum of casualties. There is a lot of action, considerable suspense, and a great deal of conversation, all well within the formula, which includes an overstressing of the personal love interest at the expense of more important matters.

Miss Oberon is attractive, Mr. Aherne nonchalant. Carl Esmond is satisfactory as the German major, and Fritz Leiber does well as a patriotic Norwegian physician. Reinhold Schunzel does what he can with the role of a Nazi colonel, but he has not been given an opportunity such as he embraced so successfully in a recent picture about the underground in Czechoslovakia. The musical score, by Ernst Toch, is notable for its dramatic matching of music with action.

The companion picture is "Petticoat Larceny," in which Joan Carroll appears as an 11-year-old radio star who mixes with underworld characters with the idea of getting material for her aerial melodramas.

On the Esplanade

Tonight

G. Wallace Woodworth conducting

Overture to "Egmont" ... Beethoven

Aria for Strings from Suite No. 3 in D ... Bach

"Eroica" Symphony No. 3 in E flat major, First movement Allegro con brio ... Beethoven

The Star-Spangled Banner

Choruses from the Mass in B minor ... Bach

Kyrie

Cum Sancto Spiritu

Crucifixus

Dona Nobis Pacem

(With the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society)

Robert Walker and Donna Reed

In "See Here, Private Hargrove"

Mumaw at Jacob's Pillow

The next to the last program in the Jacob's Pillow dance series held at the theater near Lee, Mass., will be given on Aug. 21, and have as its guest artist Sergeant Barton Mumaw, who will be on furlough from Keesler Field, Miss. This will be Sergeant Mumaw's second appearance at Jacob's Pillow since his induction into the army a year and a half ago. The Saturday afternoon program, which starts at 5 o'clock, will be repeated in the evening (starting at 9) at the Curtis Hotel in Lenox.

Other artists to appear on this program are: Nathalie Krassovska, Grant Mouradoff, and Ted Shawn.

The program follows: "Banner Bearer," "Scarlatti," "Bach Bourree," by Mumaw; a duet by Krassovska and Mouradoff; "Pierrot in the Dead City," Mumaw; "Japanese Spear Dance," by Ted Shawn; "War and the Artist," "Cane Cuttin'," "Puerto del Vino," Mumaw; "Osage Pawnee," Shawn; "Polka," Mumaw; a duet by Krassovska and Mouradoff; "Victory Waltz," Mumaw.

Maurice Seymour

Emma Bunting

In "You Can't Take It With You," at the Wilbur Theater.

Alfredo Valente

Eva LeGallienne

In "Uncle Harry," which will be presented at the Wilbur Sept. 27 in the series of plays offered by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society.

Fifth Chamber Pair

The fifth pair of concerts of the special summer series by principals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place Sunday afternoon in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, and Monday evening in New England Mutual Hall, Boston. These concerts will be under the direction of G. Wallace Woodworth, and in one number a combined chorus from the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society will assist the orchestra.

The program will be drawn entirely from the music of Bach, Mozart and Haydn. The choral number will be Mozart's Cantata "Regina Coeli," for chorus and soprano solo with orchestra, and Margaret Codd Goldovsky will take the solo part. Bach will be represented by his Third Brandenburg Concerto in G major for string orchestra, performed by the smaller number of players which were used for a concerto grosso in Bach's time; also the Prelude to the Twenty-First Cantata, "Ich hatte viel Bekümmernis," for oboe and strings.

Mozart's String Serenade, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," will also be played, and Haydn's little-known Symphony in D minor, No. 80.

"Othello" Castings

The Theater Guild announces that Robert E. Perry, William Woodson, Bruce Brighton and Henry Barnard have been added to the cast of the Margaret Webster production of "Othello," starring Paul Robeson. "Othello" will begin a two-weeks engagement at the Colonial Theater beginning Monday evening, Sept. 20, as a Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription play.

At RKO-Boston

The Three Stooges and Bobby Sherwood's orchestra head the new stage show at the RKO-Boston, which opened yesterday. Mary Beth Hughes of the films and Roy Davis with his Funnygraph are also featured. The motion picture is "What's Buzzin,' Cousin," featuring "Rochester," Freddy Martin and his orchestra, and Ann Miller.

Leon Henderson to Open Series of Commentaries

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Variety: Commander G. A. Patterson, United States Navy, will describe the work of the men of the hydrographic department of the Navy who chart ocean depths, on the United States Navy's School of Music "For Victory," MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. The same program will also feature Wagner's "Prelude to Act III" of "Lohengrin," and Strauss' "Perpetuum Mobile."

Saturday

Reports: Leon Henderson, former Office of Price Administration Administrator and Government economist, will begin a weekly series of commentaries on national affairs, Blue-WHDH, 6:45 p. m.

Music: Arthur Fiedler will conduct the final Esplanade Concert of the season, Blue-WHDH, 8:15 p. m. Popular and classical music will be intermingled on the "Chicago Theater of the Air," with Marion Claire, soprano, Attilio Baggiore, tenor, and Henry Weber conducting the symphony orchestra, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Music: Nathan Milstein, violinist, will be soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in a performance of Mendelssohn's E minor violin concerto, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. The orchestra, conducted by Fritz Reiner, will also present Shostakovich's Symphony No. 6. Private Nicholas Harsanyi, violinist and former member of the Budapest String Quartet, will conduct the Fort Dix String Symphony in its premiere performance, MBS-WNAC, 3 p. m. Mischa Elman, violinist, and Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano, are soloists with André Kostelanetz' orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m. Saint-Saëns' "Suite Algerienne," and the finale of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 will be featured by Frank Black, conducting the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m. Eileen Farrell, soprano, will sing Lehar's "Yours Is My Heart Alone," and Mack Harrell, baritone, will perform "Largo al Factorum" from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," on the Family Hour with Al Goodman's orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. A cavalcade of Irving Berlin's songs from the days of "Alexander's Ragtime Band" to the present time will high light the "Thanks to America" show, with Ted Cole, tenor, and Bobby Norris, conducting the orchestra, Yankee-WNAC, 5:30 p. m. Albert Spalding will be guest soloist of "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street" with Hazel Scott, who plays "Boogie Woogie," Blue-WHDH, 9:15 p. m. Frank Munn will open the "American Album of Familiar Music" with "Wanting You" from Sigmund Romberg's "New Moon," NBC-WBZ, 9:30 p. m. Others scheduled to appear on the program are Evelyn MacGregor, contralto; Jean Dickenson, soprano, and Gustave Haenschen, conductor of the orchestra and choir.

Drama: A bluff Japan pulled on the United States as it played for empire stakes in Asia will be uncovered by the Pacific Story in a drama entitled "The Rise of Militant Japan," NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Discussion: "On the Economic System—Today and Tomorrow," will be discussed by Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and William B. Benton, vice-president of the University of Chicago, on the University of Chicago Roundtable radiocast, originating from London, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m. Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, will be guest on "Washington Reports on Rationing," NBC-WBZ, 3 p. m. Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, will speak on "Scientific Progress for Postwar Needs," WORL, 7:05 p. m.

Civic Ballets Planned

Catherine Littlefield, who staged the two editions of "Stars on Ice" at the Center Theater, New York, has agreed to give her entire time for the next six weeks to organizing local ballet performances in Akron, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa., part of the national movement for civic ballets in 50 large cities of the United States, sponsored by the Dancing Masters of America.

Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and Omaha are among other cities expecting to give civic dance performances before Christmas. Miss Littlefield has promised to supervise the groups in the major cities.

The ice show director has never worn skates, yet she is considered the most expert teacher of the ballet on ice in the United States. "Stars on Ice" has given her a leave of absence to further the civic ballets.

Having finished her vacation, Florence Reed has returned to the cast of "The Skin of Our Teeth" at the Plymouth Theater, New York. On Aug. 23 Gladys George will join the cast, replacement for Miriam Hopkins.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Rex Ingram, 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. G. Wallace Woodworth, guest conductor. 7:30-9:00 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"39 Steps," Franchot Tone. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:20, 5:40, 9. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Majestic—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 10:23 a. m., 2:01, 5:47, 9:33. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 12:08, 3:46, 7:32.

Metropolitan — "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.

Paramount—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Rochester, Freddy Martin, Ann Miller. 10:42 a. m., 1:37, 4:32, 7:27, 10:12. Stage Show: 12:23, 3:18, 6:13, 9:08.

Scollay—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Yesterday Is Over Your Shoulder," "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "At the Stroke of Twelve," "Fala," "Lightning Strikes Twice," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:52, 3:57, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"Fort Benning," "The White House Dog," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "California Junior Symphony," "Your Boy in the Army Air Force," "Catalina Island," "Digest of News," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Here Comes Kelly," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "The Housekeeper's Daughter," Joan Bennett, Victor Mature. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 12:40, 4:20, 8:05. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:10, 5:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Background to Dnager," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billie Gilbert, Frank Fay. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:17.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Across the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat Obrien, Glenn Ford. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett. 1:45-8.

ARLINGTON — Regent: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Purple V," John Archer, Mary McLeod.
Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Folow the Band," Leon Errol.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu, Maria Montes. "Wrecking Crew," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.

Coolidge Corner: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich.
Cleveland Circle: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Robers. 2, 8.
University: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Latest News of the World. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Next of Kin," B. Sydney, Nova Pilbeam. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle, Scotty.
Codman Square: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall, Preston Foster. 3:15, 8:07. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers. 2, 7, 9:45.
Park: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Okie. "Forever and a Day," 1:30, 6:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Auditorium: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Ann Baxter. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton.
Granada: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 2:33, 5:44, 8:54.
Mystic: "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 2:10, 8:30. "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 3:25, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 3:27, 9:27. "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick, William Gargan. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 8. "The More the Merrier," Joel McCrea, Jean Arthur. 3:30, 9:15.
Strand: "Flight for Freedom," 3:10, 8:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 1:30, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Stranger in Town," Jean Rogers, Frank Morgan. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.
Fellsway: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Forever and a Day."

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Boots and Saddles," Gene Autry. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. 2, 8.
Strand: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Taxie Mister," Lois Andrews. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
Strand: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids.
Capitol: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell, Preston Foster. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2:10, 7:55. "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Crash Dive," Anne Baxter, Tyrone Power. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige, Frances Langford. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," Bonita Granville. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters.
Coolidge: "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, Henry Travers. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Richard Carlson, Jean Rogers.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Margin for Error," Jean Bennett, Milton Berle. "China," Loretta Young.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 7:50.

Stage News

Walter Hampden will play Thomas Jefferson in "The Patriots" when it goes on tour this autumn.

Albert Bein's drama, based on the activities of guerrillas in Greece during the present war, and called "Land of Fame," will be presented in New York on Sept. 21.

Everett Marshall is to go on tour in "The Student Prince" after its current New York engagement. "Blossom Time" also will employ his services on the road.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 15

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Aug. 15

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"The War on Land." Captain Cyril Falls. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs:" Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Northern Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Ridin' the Range."
4:45 p. m.—"Music You Want."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman and Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (48.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs Baseball Game.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Shubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 WEEI · 660 WEAF · 710 WOR · 770 WJZ · 850 WHDH · 880 WABC · 950 WORL · 1030 WBZ · 1150 WCOP · 1260 WNAC · 1510 WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio	Studio Orchestra; Talks	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Studio Orchestra; Talks	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Cubs baseball game	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:30	Merrill Griswold	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Harold Grant's Orch
4:45	Garden Almanac	The Sea Hound: sketch	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Guy Lombardo's Orch
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Gloria Carroll, songs	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Review	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch	J. W. Vandercook, news	T. Cole and B. Norris	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Harvard Naval Glee Club	Navy School of Music:	Lucrezia Bori, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Com. Patterson, U. S. N.	Excursions in Science
8:00	Corliss Archer: sk.	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Cole Porter's Music
8:15	Corliss Archer: sk.	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	George Hamilton's Orch.	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Adventures of the	"WAVES of Melody	'Hit Parade': Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes," with	Todd Grant, news
8:45	Thin Man": News	"WAVES of Melody	now's Orch.: soloists	Basil Rathbone; Inter.	Dr. H. Nathan: music tlk
9:00	Pl'house: 'Palm Beach	"Gang Busters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Gersh-
9:15	Story,' J. Blondell	"Gang Busters": sketch	Munn: Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	win: 'Rhapsody in Blue'
9:30	"That Brewster	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Classical Album: Gersh-
9:45	Boy": com. serial	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show; Lucille Ball	shop; J. R. King, m. c.	win: 'Rhapsody in Blue'
10:00	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Cedric Foster, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	to the Yanks"	Waltz Time	Lou; music; guest	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	"Sisters": songs	Silver Nocturne	Sports Newsreel; B. Ruth	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Silver Nocturne	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:00	News; News analysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:15	J. Edwards' Orch.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Lucky Millinder's Orch
11:30	E. Farrell, soprano,	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	'Music Without Words'	Day's End: music
11:45	H. Barlow, cond.	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; news

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News Services	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning": talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News Summary	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes": mu-	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Network program	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes": mu-	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	"Musical Roundup"	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Youth on Parade":	Morning Market Basket	Nellie Revell Presents	News; Rainbow House:	Newspaper Boys' Clubs
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Music; E. Watson	juvenile program with	L. Grossman
10:30	Army Relief Letter	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Gardener's Clinic	Musical Poll of Hits	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade:	Saturday Showdown,	News Roundup	Kick-Conga!
11:15	tend": Nila Mack	quiz show	Tommy Taylor	Studio speaker	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade	"Hello Mom," Army Air	Hal McIntyre's Orch
11:45	tions": Billie Burke	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade	Forces program	News
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	News
12:15	Theater of Today	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Sketches in Melody	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Sunny Days; musicale	Sketches in Melody	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News Service	Milton Prinz, guest	"Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Chicago	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	the Wings": drama	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Cubs baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - Chicago	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Speakers	People's War: H. Fleming	Cubs baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves - Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch	Air Force Military Band	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	F.O.B. Detroit	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; Salute; Web & Dud	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:30	F.O.B. Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Cubs baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Harry	Social Security Anniv.	Paul Martell's Orch	Sam Donahue's Orch
4:15	Network program	Glickman, violinist; J.	Sports	Sports	Charlie Spivack's Orch
4:30	United We Stand	Stopak's Orchestra	"Stars and Gripes"	"Brazilian Parade"	Song Spinners
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Fort Hamilton show	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Saturday Afternoon	"Not for Glory": J. M.	Sports	Dinah Shore, songs
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Landis; others	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orch
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	"Navy Bulletin Board":	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:45	Bill Elliott, songs	Saturday Revue	Curt Massey and Co	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Stars in Review	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Discussion"	A. Templeton: 'Marches'	The Jesters	William Ewing, talk	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Musicana	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	Sports; Music	"For This We Fight":	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun	Message of Israel	Justice & Human Rights	London: variety prgrm.	News Service
7:30	Benny Goodman's	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	Orchestra	Anthony Bruno's Orch	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Milija Korjus, songs
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	Hollywood Open House:	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Esplanade Concert,	Roch. Hudson; T. Reed	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Words at War": dram-	"Brian Barry, Foreign	Musical Comedy Mem'ries
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Esplanade Concert	atized war books	Assignment," drama	Musical Comedy Mem'ries
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Norman Cloutier's Orch	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire,	Classical Album: Kodaly:
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Newscast	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	soprano; Henry Weber's	"Hary Janos"
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	Orch.; chorus; Col. Rob-	Classical Album: Kodaly:
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	ert R. McCormick	"Hary Janos"
10:00	Serenade": music	John Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band":	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Benny Goodman, con	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	"Symphony of Melody"	Who, What, Where, When	wagon": variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Symphony"	Guest author	Musical Roundup	Carson Robinson's Orch
11:00	News; Major Eliot	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Xavier Cugat's Orch	Dramas by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Andrini Continentals	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; news

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — DOORS OPEN 9 A. M. — KNOW THE WORST ABOUT THE JAPS — BEHIND THE RISING SUN — MARGO TOM NEAL — "MELODY PARADE"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — NOW — Merle Oberon • Brian Aherne — "FIRST COMES COURAGE" — Plus "PETTICOAT LARCENY"

UPTOWN — AT SYMPHONY STA. — AIR CONDITIONED — WALTER HUSTON ANN HARDING "MISSION TO MOSCOW" — PRESTON FOSTER RODDY McDOWALL "MY FRIEND FLICKA"

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BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR — MAT. TOMORROW 2:30 Eves. at 8:30 — FRED STONE — in the Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman Comedy "YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU" — Eves. $1.65-55c. Wed. & Sat. Mat. $1.10-55c.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — HARVARD SQ. — JOSEPH E. DAVIES MISSION-MOSCOW — Walter Huston Ann Harding — Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday — Tyrone Power in "Crash Dive" and "It's a Great Life"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY — ATKINSON, TIMES — LIFE WITH FATHER — with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540 — Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40 — Mail Orders Filled — AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY — OKLAHOMA! — Music by Richard Rogers — Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d — Directed by Rouben Mamoulian — Dances by Agnes de Mille — BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS — ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street. Air-Conditioned — Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30 — THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! "Took Audience by Storm"—W-Tel. — ROSALINDA — Music by JOHANN STRAUSS — IMPERIAL, West 45th St. AIR-COOLED — CO 5-7889. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus TAX — Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — SECOND EDITION — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3 — No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib. — Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH — in the New Opera Company Production of — THE MERRY WIDOW — with MELVILLE COOPER — MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Air-Conditioned. — Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thu. Sat 2:30

PULIZER PRIZE PLAY — MIRIAM HOPKINS — THE SKIN of OUR TEETH — FLORENCE REED — CONRAD NAGEL — A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER — PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned — Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit."—World-Telegram — "TOMORROW THE WORLD" — With RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH — BARRYMORE THEA., 47th, W. of B'way. Air-Conditioned — Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40

RUSSELL JANNEY'S Musical Triumph — THE VAGABOND KING — Music by FRIML — Based upon McCarthy's 'IF I WERE KING' — with JOHN BROWNLEE — SHUBERT THEA., W. 44 St. Air-Conditioned — Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Managers of Theaters

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'Gas' Changes Due Sunday; Just What? That's a Guess

"Leaks"—and in this instance not gasoline leaks—may force the Office of Price Administration to disclose its plans sooner than Sunday on the lifting of the automobile pleasure-driving ban, and proposed changes in gasoline rations in the East and Midwest, informed Washington sources indicated at noon today.

Until Sunday evening at 8:15 o'clock—when Chester Bowles, general manager of the Office of Price Administration, is scheduled to announce important changes in gasoline rationing regulations—apparently it is anyone's guess as to what the outcome may be.

However, gasoline dealers and others interested in obtaining more fuel for eastern motorists and a lifting of the ban on pleasure driving are not letting any grass grow under their feet.

A conference of eastern states dealers has been called for Aug. 18 at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, with Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R) of New Jersey—long a leader in the move to obtain more gasoline for the eastern drought area—presiding.

Frederick A. Moore, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, today urged motorists to wire or write the conference, the prime object of which is to build up a powerful eastern bloc to take care of the gasoline situation in the future.

Cooperation in this move also was urged today by Ellsworth S. Harding, business manager of the Boston Automobile Club. Mr. Harding looked confidently for the lifting of the pleasure-driving ban on Sunday, when Mr. Bowles is scheduled to make his announcement.

He also anticipated that the announcement might include news of more gasoline for eastern states' motorists and possibly slightly less for those in the Midwestern States east of the Rocky Mountains.

At the present time, he said, holders of "A" gasoline coupons are receiving three gallons each on the eight coupons which must last them four months. This is an average of 1½ gallons a week.

He said that general opinion among gasoline people in the East indicated that the basic ration for "A" book holders may be cut from three gallons to two gallons on each coupon, but that the coupons would expire in two months, instead of four. This would mean, he said, about two gallons a week—a slight increase over present allotments.

In the Midwest, he said, "A" book holders now receive four gallons on each coupon.

Basic rations for holders of "B" and "C" books are divided at present into three classifications. In the northeastern states they get 2½ gallons, in the southeastern states 3 gallons, and in the Midwest 4 gallons on each coupon. Mr. Harding rather looked for a reduction of basic rations for midwestern motorists. But, he added, "until Sunday it is anyone's guess."

Regional OPA Director Kenneth Backman held "transportation" to be the nub of the situation. "That is being cleaned up rapidly, he said, "with the military releasing tank cars now that the 'Big Inch' is flowing. As soon as these tank cars can be rounded up from all up and down the East Coast, and used in bringing gasoline from the 'Big Inch' outlet, we can look for steady improvement in gasoline shipments," he said. "Sunday will tell the story," he added.

'Alcoholics Anonymous' Group Says 10,000 Drinkers Helped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13—Of the 10,000 drinkers who in efforts to overcome alcoholism have joined "Alcoholics Anonymous," 50 per cent have had no relapse at all, 25 per cent have some difficulty but have apparently recovered and the remainder continue drinking but show improvement.

This report on the results of "A. A." was made by one of its founders during the closing sessions of the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University.

Describing Alcoholics Anonymous as a "society of ex-drinkers who help other drinkers to recover their health," the one-time alcoholic who shared in originating the organization related the story of its beginning and subsequent growth.

"Spiritual awakenings coming at first to a few alcoholics have multiplied over the past nine years," he said, "so that Alcoholics Anonymous now has beneficially touched some 10,000 former alcoholics and their families who are to be found in 200 American communities.

"Increasing by an estimated addition of 500 members per month, the movement is now spreading to Canada and Australia.

"There are no fees or dues. Nobody is required to subscribe to any fixed religious belief. Each man's spiritual viewpoint is his own affair. In fact, there are no membership requirements whatever excepting a sincere desire to recover from alcoholism.

"The core of the 'A. A.' method is spiritual.

"There is one great and vital difference between the medical and the spiritual approach to our problem.

"It seems always to be the object of the physician to restore the patient's 'self sufficiency,' even though his alcoholism has obviously been brought on by that very philosophy of life.

"Radically at odds with this concept, religion teaches that our obsession of drink has to be expelled by a Higher Power who is All.

"In sharp contrast are these concepts: one saying 'Know Yourself, be strong and you will succeed,' the other urging us, 'Know God, depend upon Him, and you will be free of the bondage of self.'

"Practically all 'A. A.' members adopt the spiritual attitude for the very good reason that they soon discover by experience they cannot recover without it.

"They find that 'A. A.' works poorly on 'self sufficiency' and perfectly on 'God sufficiency.'

"Virtually all members of 'A. A.' also realize that they must be changed men and women if they are to recover," its spokesman declared.

"They realize that the change may be initiated," he said, "by honesty with one's self and another understanding person; that an effort must be made to cultivate the virtues and eliminate negatives; that all must find release through selfless service in a cause much greater than one's self."

"A. A." is not a new thing, but rather a co-operative effort to apply old truths, he observed, adding:

"This harmonious association of (Roman) Catholics, Protestants, and men of all spiritual points of view or of none has been accomplished by emphasizing principles which are common denominators of religion, medicine, and our experience to find release from our obsession.

"So psychiatry and religion are finding a common meeting ground in Alcoholics Anonymous, because the controversial is always avoided in favor of vital principles which actually work to produce the desired effect and upon which practically everybody can agree.

"I am happy to record our debt of gratitude to the many doctors, clergymen and other men of good will whose aid and teachings have made 'A. A.' possible."

Besides the 10,000 members, other thousands have visited a meeting or two and disappeared, the man who helped found "A. A." noted. "As they are the ones who cannot or will not muster the desire to solve their problem," he commented, "they are not included in the foregoing figures. Our data have to be based on those individuals who show a real desire to stop drinking."

Efforts made by this correspondent to persuade the speaker to permit the use of his name did not succeed in leading him out of his anonymity.

"We aim to publicize our work rather than the individuals who carry it on," he responded to the argument that the naming of a speaker was merely customary newspaper practice. "I'd really prefer that my name not be used.

"I know that is a handicap for you, but I'm sure it is evident if I break our principle of anonymity, others would do likewise.

"Alcoholism is a skeleton in the closet to most families, so the policy of anonymity makes new people feel freer to come forward."

The methods of Alcoholics Anonymous are much the same as those of the Salvation Army, Envoy J. Stanley Sheppard, Director of the Men's Prison Bureau of the Eastern Territory of the Army, pointed out in his address at the School of Alcohol Studies the day before the talk on "A. A."

After summarizing his own paper as indicating the basic methods of the Salvation Army in its treatment and handling of alcoholics, Envoy Sheppard continued:

"Because of the present widespread publicity given to the most excellent organization, 'Alcoholics Anonymous' and its brief but splendid record of achievements, my paper will also serve to show how both organizations have run almost parallel in their methods and techniques.

"If you will recall the 12-point program of Alcoholics Anonymous and lay it along side of that of the Salvation Army, it will be discovered that the basic methods of our 78-year record are now being used by others in a slightly different form.

"We in the Army welcome any and every effort made by anyone under any name, to help the helpless and redeem those who through misfortune or habit or even willfulness, have become victims of wrong thinking and living. So we rejoice very sincerely and heartily with Alcoholics Anonymous in their unselfish efforts to help men back to God and decent living and say a hearty 'God Bless you in your work.'"

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
AUGUST 16
Deposits received by mail

'. . . where care lodges, sleep will never lie'

United States Army Signal Corps

First Fighter Command Plane Watchers

This Shakespearean phrase seems to fit the work of the observation post watchers of the Aircraft Warning Service of the First Fighter Command in New England who ceaselessly scan the skies, reporting planes that fly in their neighborhood and always maintaining an alert for craft which may not bear friendly colors. Top, left, are, left to right, Warren Terrell and Henry A. Turner on duty at an observation post near Waltham, Mass. Top, right, Miss Dorothea Benham, of Dorchester, A. W. S. volunteer, serves a shift in a post near Concord, Mass. Lower, Leon W. Bateman, of Lexington, Mass., reporting an observation while his setter dog snuggles close by on the alert, too. Beginning Aug. 16, the First Fighter Command is launching a campaign to enlist more volunteer aircraft observers.

R. I. SeaBees Lead Self-Betterment Trend

War Activities in New England

Sailors stationed in Rhode Island are leading the nation's shore stations in taking advantage of "bargain-rate" correspondence courses to better themselves now and for the future, it was disclosed today at Camp Endicott.

At the headquarters of SeaBees or Navy construction battalions, a report from the United States Armed Forces Institute showed 574 enrollments from Rhode Island, as of May 31, with second place held by California's 362.

Camp Endicott was advised by the Institute that "the preponderance of enrollments received from Rhode Island have come in from your activity.

"It is recognized that the large number of enrollments now being received from Construction Battalions all over the world are the result of activities initiated at Davisville. Your training center stands far ahead of all other bases and stations in this respect."

Two plans of study are available, administered by the Institute at Madison, Wis.

At $2 a course, the soldier or sailor enrolls in any one of 64 subjects in eight fields. Also, he may enroll for courses of high school or university grade with any one of 82 colleges and universities cooperating with the Institute; for the latter, the Government pays as much as $20 for each course, half the cost of the course; the serviceman pays the other half.

Electrician's Mates

About 80 members of the Coast Guard will receive certificates tonight at exercises for the tenth group of Electrician's Mates and the seventh group of Electrician's Mates (Telephone), at Franklin Technical Institute.

Wacs Fill Job

Of 628 specialist jobs in the Army now filled by more than 1,000,000 enlisted men, 406 are open to Wacs, it was pointed out today at Fort Devens.

The Fourth Wac Training Center discloses that 65,000 WAC officers and enlistees are now replacing these men wherever possible, under the expanded Wac drive to obtain more volunteers so that men may be released for fighting jobs.

Scouts Good Neighbors

Eight Boy Scouts from Rhode Island, who have been camping in the Laurentians, toured a Canadian plant yesterday where naval guns and field-artillery mounts are being made, it was announced in Montreal.

The boys, who have been guests for the last two weeks at Camp Tamarcouta, are participating in this year's annual exchange of Scouts between Canada and the United States.

The Crown plant, which they saw, is operated by the Canadian National Railways.

Women Pilots

Two New England women are among those from 31 states who graduated last week from the Army's Women's Flying Detachment, Sweetwater, Texas, and became noncombat fliers for the nation-straddling network of the AAF Transport Command.

Lyda M. Dunham, daughter of Mrs. Minnie A. Dunham of Quincy, one of the women, formerly was a stenographer at the AAF Statistical School, Harvard University. She received her B. S. degree from Boston University in 1942 and learned to fly in the spring of 1941 through the Civil Pilot Training Program at Revere Airport, Mass.

Mrs. Eunice Standish Oates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Granville S. Standish of Providence, R. I., the other woman flier, is the wife of William E. Oates, who is serving with the American Field Service (volunteer ambulance corps) somewhere in Africa. She graduated from St. Mary's School, Peekskill, N. Y., and learned to fly with the Southern Air Services, Memphis, Tenn.

Civilian pilots, housewives, school teachers and office workers made up the bulk of the class which also included a fashion-buyer for children, a beauty contest winner, an air line hostess, and a dancing teacher.

The graduates, who completed the 22½ weeks under the Texas sun, had all learned to fly before they were chosen, it was explained; no major publicity campaign had accompanied their recruitment because only persons holding licenses are eligible.

Yet these graduates have been assigned to one of the most important and glamorous wartime jobs for women, it was pointed out.

Designated as ferry pilots and wearing silver wings, the uniformed pilots fly on civil-service status.

At Sweetwater, the nation's only military flying school for women operates under a program planned and supervised by Miss Jacqueline Cochran, noted pilot and businesswoman.

Wacs Give Ambulance

To finance a Red Cross field ambulance, officers of the Fourth Wac Training Center, Fort Devens, have contributed $3,000, it was disclosed yesterday when Roger L. Farrell, Red Cross representative at the Fort, received the money from a Wac committee.

Cost of Living In Boston Down 1.3 Per Cent

Cost of living in Boston declined 1.3 per cent in July, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The cause was the drop of 3.1 per cent in food prices.

Clothing however rose .6 of one per cent and miscellaneous articles .2 per cent.

Food prices slipped because of lower costs of fresh vegetables, particularly lettuce and potatoes, and continued reductions in prices of various cuts of meat. Eggs on the other hand went up 5 per cent over June and dairy prices advanced slightly. Food prices have mounted 8.1 per cent in the last 12 months.

Boston's cost of living as figured by the combined list of items ran 3.8 per cent over July a year ago and 23.7 per cent more than when the war began in Europe. Food prices have mounted 8.1 per cent in the past 12 months.

This data was reported by Wendell D. Macdonald, Regional Price Economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who is now located at 7 Beacon street, Boston.

Full-Fledged Army Pilots

AAF Photo

New England Women in Transport Command

Mrs. Eunice Standish Oates of Providence, left, and Miss Lyda M. Dunham of Quincy have just completed training at the Army's Avenger Field, Sweetwater, Texas, where they earned wings and uniform, although they will fly on civil status for the AAF's nation-wide network.

Mail This Today!

Ground Observer
Boston Fighter Wing
P. O. Box 36
North Postal Annex
Boston, Mass.

I am interested in becoming a member of the Ground Observer Corps. I would like more information about it.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
Tel .....

Aviation-Bent Parents Help Cadet Drive

Increasing aviation interest of parents was credited today by Gelston T. King, Chairman of the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, for removing one of the major difficulties in Army aviation cadet procurement.

Mr. King's Committee, now cooperating with the Civil Air Patrol and the Army in air-cadet recruiting, will stage an aviation meet tomorrow at the Logan Airport, East Boston.

"Parents now seem to be as much in favor of Army Air Force careers as their sons," Mr. King said. "In the first place, parents, like their sons, are becoming more airminded and are getting to the point where they'd rather see their sons in aviation than in any ground unit."

Signing up 17-year-olds as Air Corps Reservists is also seen by parents as having several merits, according to Mr. King. If youngsters sign at 17, there is no more Selective Service problem for them, Mr. King explained. The boys may continue in school for six months after they reach the age of 18, whereas, if they hadn't signed, a draft board would be expecting them.

Six months after a Reservist reaches 18 years, Mr. King continued, he goes in for training, but he's really just going back to school. There is a two-month period of basic training, five months of college, and about eight months of combined flying and ground schooling, Mr. King added.

"Many parents are convinced the worst of the war will be over by that time," Mr. King commented.

Mr. King also announced that plans for the Air Show at East Boston tomorrow include stunt flying, parachute drops, and hangar exhibits, designed potentially to interest prospective air cadets between the ages of 12 and 27.

Free 10-minute aerial hops in Civil Air Patrol planes are to be awarded to 50 young men whose names are drawn from a barrel of slips at the scene.

Feature attraction is expected to be the air circus to be staged by a squadron of Republic P-47 "Thunderbolt" fighter planes. Fighters, bombers, and transport planes will also be on display on the ground as well as other fighting equipment.

Capt. Arthur J. Stavely, former bombing pilot recently returned from a theater of war, is scheduled to address the gathering, also Lieut. Dan Kennedy, Medford fighter pilot who participated in 50 aerial missions in North Africa and is credited with shooting down nine Axis planes, and Lieut. Charles L. Cobb, of Marion, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, who has just returned from the New Guinea area.

Porter B. Chase

Brig. Gen. Porter B. Chase, who passed on in Chelsea yesterday, was assistant adjutant general of Massachusetts for 22 years.

One of the best-known men in the Massachusetts National Guard, General Chase was a member of that organization, now known as the State Guard, for 50 years.

General Chase, known to most of his friends as "Colonel," the rank he held when honorably discharged from World War service in 1919, graduated from Newton High School in 1896 and enlisted as a private in the National Guard the same year.

General Chase saw active service in the Mexican Border incident and with the 101st Engineers overseas in World War I. For his gallantry in France he was awarded the Purple Heart Medal.

He became assistant adjutant general in Massachusetts in 1921. His most recent promotion from colonel to brigadier general occurred on April 28 this year.

With End of Alphabet Nigh, OPA Staff Works 'On High'

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13—The traditional Rhode Island clambake, an epicurean feast which Rhode Islanders maintain touches culinary heights unapproached anywhere else in the land, has virtually passed from the scene this summer, another casualty of the war.

Gasoline rationing, food problems and the shortage of labor are held responsible for the disappearance this year of most of the famous clambakes which for years were fixtures on the calendar of events in this State.

Among the well-known bakes called off this year are those at Caleb Francis Farm, at Frenchtown, Maple Rock and Liberty. Another was canceled this week when the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society voted to abandon its clambake for the first time in 58 years. Though Rehoboth is just across the line in Massachusetts, the annual clambake there conformed in all particulars to Rhode Island's strict standards and was accepted locally as a legitimate "Rhode Island bake."

Clambakes, of course, are common affairs along the Eastern Seaboard, but they differ a good deal from one area to another and the Rhode Islanders always have maintained that theirs were superior to the bakes held elsewhere.

Legend says that earliest settlers hereabouts learned the art of the clambake from the Indians. Perhaps some slight improvements have been made down through the years but the bakes now are substantially the same as those which the Indians developed.

A first requirement is to put all details in the hands of an experienced bakemaster, preferably one who has been in the business for 20 years or more. Bakemasters are not made overnight and it is customary to expect a man to serve a long apprenticeship under a master before acquiring the necessary experience to branch out for himself.

Lewell M. Whitman of Washington, R. I., one of the top-ranking bakemasters in this State did the bake for the Pawtucket Valley Chamber of Commerce the other day but he shakes his head sadly at the war condiitons which have cut so heavily into his industry.

Many of the details of the professional bakes are trade secrets well guarded by the expert bakemasters. Briefly stated, however, the theory is to build an open fire on the beach, then bury the clams and lobsters inside layers of seaweed which give off steam and cook the delicacies to the exact desired degree.

The Rhode Island clambake always starts off with clam chowder, moves through steamed clams and lobster and winds up with watermelon. Bread, cucumber and clam cakes are served during the course of the meal. The clam cake is a small doughnut flavored with clam juice and fried in deep fat.

Most of the bakes follow this prescribed menu, though some of the fancier ones will add other items, apple pie, for instance.

As many as 500 persons would gather for the famous annual bakes held in Rhode Island. They were always served outdoors at long tables amid an atmosphere of picnic informality. Customarily the men appear in shirt sleeves and the women wear summer dresses with or without aprons.

Resorts Busy

A survey of the Rhode Island shore resorts indicates that this has been, by and large, an excellent season for the hotels, restaurants and others who depend upon the summer trade. While a few of the businessmen have been hurt by the wartime restrictions, most of them report business good and in some cases business had been brisker than in many previous years.

Most all the hotels, even those in out-of-the-way places, have been well filled since July 4 and in many cases patrons have been turned away on busy week ends. Taxi companies have done a uniformly thriving business and most of the desirable cottages along Rhode Island's south shore from Westerly to Point Judith have been rented all summer.

Wasp Sailor's Son Coming to Launching

BOSTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — When the new carrier Wasp is launched at the Fore River yards in nearby Quincy next Tuesday, a 10-year-old East Alton, Ill., boy—son of one of ahe men who went down when the vessel's namesake was sunk in battle with the Japanese—will be a guest—thanks to President Roosevelt andthe Navy.

When Jimmy Burlingame learned of the impending launching, he wrote President Roosevelt for permission to attend. His father, Archie C. Burlingame, was a gunner on the other Wasp when it came to grips with a Japanese submarine off Guadalcanal a year ago.

Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, head of naval personnel, sent the invitation to Jimmy. He will arrive in Boston tomorrow.

Boston-Providence Bus Time Changed

New evening bus schedules were announced today by the New England Transportation Company, effective Sunday.

The 8 p. m., nightly bus trip from Boston to Providence will run 30 minutes later, and a new trip will be scheduled from Boston for Walpole, Wrentham, North Attleboro, and Providence at 10:30 p. m., on week days. In addition, extra busses will leave Boston at 7 p. m., 8 p. m., and 9 p. m., on Sundays and holidays via the direct route for Providence. In the opposite direction extra busses will leave Providence on Sundays and Holidays for Boston at 6 p. m., 7 p. m., and 8 p. m.

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Permanent sealed frames.
Easily washed from the inside.
No draft—ventilation.
Deferred Payment Plan
FOR ESTIMATE PHONE OR WRITE
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NEW ENGLAND WINDOW CONDITIONING COMPANY
Border and Elm Sts. West Newton, Mass.

Boston Edison Company says ...you'll get 20% to 50% more light from the same lamp bulbs if you'll keep them free of dust and dirt. Just wipe periodically with damp soapy cloth—when bulbs are cool.
Boston Edison Company

SOLUTION TO THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM!

A 14-mile-per-hour "Iron Horse" was once the solution to America's transportation problem. Today, mile-a-minute streamliners speed men and materials over the rails. Changing times can affect fire insurance policies, too. Your prewar policy may be outdated by today's magnified risks and increased values. Better investigate Quincy Mutual coverage. For 92 years, this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, always passed on annual savings as high as 20%. There are agents everywhere in New England to serve you, and all policies now being issued are non-assessable. See your local agent now.
QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Quincy, Massachusetts
SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Rome Under Air Assault; Nazis Flee at Messina

Continued from Page 1

and Berlin attacked in the same day and Milan and Turin pounded in the heaviest attack ever made on Northern Italy.

American bombers of the Northwest African Air Force struck by daylight in their second raid on the Italian Capital after Britain-based night bombers hit the Northern Italian industrial cities and swift Mosquitos stabbed at the German Capital.

Making good the recent United Nations threat to attack Italy again for failure to capitulate, fleets of Flying Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders blasted Rome's vital railway yards in a repetition of the initial assault on the Capital July 19.

A special air communiqué from North Africa gave few details, but it was believed that the blow at last equalled that of last month's attacking formations of 500 bombers and 200 fighters, the greatest ever to take the air in the Mediterranean.

Raid on Italy Strongest Yet

The British Air Ministry said the long-range attack on Northern Italy was made "in greater strength than ever before."

First reports said 13 bombers were lost in all the widespread night operations, but a later Air Ministry announcement disclosed that two of these had landed safely.

The British air attack on industrial Milan was described by that city's newspapers as "the most violent" of this war, with destruction seen in all parts of the city.

The Milan newspapers asserted that one of the spires of the city's noted cathedral was hit. The famous Palazzo Marino on the Piazza Della Scala, seat of the municipality, was burned to the ground, the papers added.

The number of victims was believed to be very great. A bomb was reported to have destroyed the famous fountain in the Piazza Fontana as well as the Fontana Hotel.

Germany:

Americans Bomb Rhineland Points

American Flying Fortresses attacked industrial targets at Gelsenkirchen, Wesselring and Bonn in Germany's Rhineland, United States Army Air Force Headquarters said 25 of the big four-engined bombers were lost in the three-way daylight assault.

Messina:

Fleeing Germans Clutter Strait

A German flight from Sicily across the narrow Messina Strait to the Italian mainland was reported to be in full swing, with United Nations airmen taking a heavy toll of the ferryboats and their occupants despite a terrific Axis antiaircraft barrage over the strait.

The Germans were using at least 50 vessels day and night for the narrow hop across the strait. They have concentrated hundreds of guns to give them their air umbrella, and have left desperate rear guards behind to slow down the British and American armies converging on Messina in northeastern Sicily.

The German High Command has established a special headquarters to organize evacuation facilities to the mainland and to guard the toe of Italy against a surprise landing.

A captured order of the Hermann Göring panzer divisions dated July 29 disclosed also that the Nazi Corps Command in Sicily had decreed on that date that "all road blocks and prepared demolitions, insofar as they are still manned by Italians, will be taken over by our own troops.

The order said in part that "increased danger from the air demands the dispersal of motor transport and the transportation of those vehicles not absolutely necessary for battle to the mainland. Most of the echelon vehicles and services on the island cannot be dispensed with, but those vehicles not absolutely necessary, for example, staff cars, headquarters vehicles, Model 2 scout cars, ammunition trucks and the usual personnel vehicles, field butcheries, etcetera, must be sent away . . . This removal is to begin on July 30."

The order attached to special headquarters units which were entrusted with the organization of ferrying facilities, unification of command posts on the mainland and the organization of "alarm units to protect the coast."

The German fear of British landings to cut Sicily's East Coast highway behind the Göring Division was reflected in orders for the establishing of a special battle group which was dispatched on July 31 to defend the shorelines.

Sicily:

U. S. Forces Take Cape Orlando

United Nations authorities announced that the United States Seventh Army had captured Cape Orlando, the German coastal stronghold which was outflanked by an American landing from the sea on Aug. 11.

The fall of the cape, little more than 40 miles west of Messina, came after American troops to the east and west had established a junction and overrun the adjacent towns of Naso and Brolo.

Axis prisoners now exceed 130,000, it was announced.

The Americans, under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., sprang forward eight miles along the northern coast through Cape Orlando while the British Eighth Army advanced four miles on the East Coast, threatening Taormina.

Both Allied wings were within 35 miles of Messina, whose beaches were the scene of an increasing enemy evacuation movement to Italy.

Randazzo, the central anchor of the Germans' rear guard line, was menaced from the flank as American infantrymen surged forward over the northern ring of mountains. Its occupation was in sight.

Germans Quicken Flight to Italy

The enemy's evacuation to the Italian mainland quickened its pace on the afternoon of Aug. 12, when from 35 to 50 vessels of various kinds were seen at one time in the narrow, heavily defended Messina Straits. The withdrawal started at least 10 days ago.

Ross Munro, Canadian press correspondent, said in a dispatch from the Eighth Army front that a considerable portion of three mauled divisions—the Hermann Göring, the 15th Armored, and the 29th Motorized — apparently might get away.

Meanwhile, American warships steamed ahead and wrecked enemy railway and highway communications as far east as Marina di Patti, 28 miles due west of Messina.

The veteran British 50th Northumbrian Division crashed through four miles on the East Coast just below Taormina after British naval guns had raked the enemy's positions at Cape Ali, which is on Messina Strait between Taormina and Messina.

"The Eighth Army reached the village of Treachirafi, on the East Coast three miles south of Riposto, and is threatening Giarre, a communiqué said.

"Northwest of Mt. Etna, after bitter fighting north of Bronte, the Eighth Army succeeded in making an advance toward Maletto in co-operation with the United States Seventh Army Troops, who are now four miles from Randazzo on the Cesaro road," it stated. "American mobile forces covering the left of this advance on Randazzo made considerable progress across the mountain today."

Americans Near Randazzo

The position of these mobile forces was not defined, but advices from the front on Aug. 12 indicated some American ground forces were then within three miles of Randazzo.

"Great naval activity in support of the armies still continues on the north and east coasts of Sicily," a naval bulletin announced, and it told of a series of blows from the sea at German traffic routes and troop positions during the week.

The Italian High Command, in a communiqué radiocast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, said "the enemy attack, developed with large employment of armored units and supported by air masses in collaboration with naval forces, compelled Italian and German troops to withdraw east of Mt. Etna.

The Italian bulletin said Rome and airdromes of that area were raided by United Nations bombers again and that "very great damage" was caused in Milan and Turin by British attacks.

American and British warships rained shells on the enemy's Sicilian bridgeheads almost to the outskirts of Messina in steady bombardments, it was announced.

As War Turns Against the Axis in Sicily and Russia

By a Staff Artist

Backing the Nazis Against Italian Toe

The three slowly converging United Nations lines headed for Messina, gateway to the toe of Italy, are shown by arrows. In the center of the Messina triangle General Patton's Americans are fighting beside General Montgomery's Britons.

By a Staff Artist

Germans Harassed at Russia's "Pittsburgh"

Arrows indicate the gradual closing in of Russian forces around Kharkov. To the north the battle line is only five miles from the great steel center.

Nazis Want to Know 'Why' at Ploesti

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey
Aug. 11. Delayed

Germany has ordered a military cordon thrown about the Ploesti oil fields pending the outcome of an investigation to fix blame for the American raid on Aug. 1 which caught the defenders napping, it was learned today.

Military heads are expected to roll as a result of the attack on that vital Rumanian oil supply.

Reports reaching here said the American planes were upon Ploesti just as the alarm sounded, that some of the long-prepared defense facilities never got into action, and that others functioned only partially.

An eyewitness to the raid said that most of the Rumanian guard had taken the Sunday off, leaving only a skeleton force.

Russia:

Kharkov Defenses Weaken by the Hour

Battles around Kharkov, great German Ukraine base, approached final stages as German defenses about the city crumbled under the blows of the Red Army.

Counterattacking fresh German reserves were unable to dislodge Soviet troops threatening the city from the north and east, which had advanced at one point to within five miles of the city. The Russians were said to be gathering for a final assault.

The fall of Chuguev, main enemy bastion, 22 miles southeast of Kharkov, cleared the path for encirclement of the Ukrainian center.

The newspaper Red Star reported the main battles were raging along the Kharkov-Poltava rail line. The enemy here was throwing in fresh reserves, including all sorts of special units operating as infantry to stem the Soviet advance.

Soviet tanks operating ahead of the main masses of troops gave the Germans no breathing spell or a chance to arrange their forces.

The capture of Kolontaev, 30 miles from Poltava on a tributary of the Vorskala River, threatened that German base. Operations there run along a wide bulging front stretching westward from Kharkov and jutting across the Kharkov-Poltava railroad and back to the district west of Akhtyrka.

Dispatches on the Chuguev battle described strong fortifications through which the Germans supplied their entire defenses of the western bank of the Northern Donets. Soviet troops forced the river far north of the city and closed in through the forest after capturing several settlements along the route.

The city was finally taken when other Soviet units crossed the river in the region of the city itself after a violent three-directional assault.

The local population, armed with German weapons, assisted Red Army groups in capturing Germans hiding in forests and ravines around Kharkov.

In the Bryansk sector, a communiqué said the Soviet attackers pushed to a point six miles east of Karachev and 25 miles southeast of Bryansk itself. Moscow claimed 1,800 Germans were annihilated in that sector.

Gains also were reported west and southwest of Kromi, between Orel and Karachev, Soviet guards stormed into Dmitrovsk-Orlovsky, which the Germans had transformed into a strongly fortified bastion, and smashed enemy resistance after heavy street fighting.

The Kharkov escape corridor has been narrowed to 37 miles and as the struggle for the city entered its ninth day advices from the front indicated the Germans would fight to a finish rather than attempt a strategic retreat. Their losses were heavy, according to the Soviet communiqué, 3,000 officers and men being killed in two days of battle, Nearly 500 prisoners and 36 tanks were taken.

As the Russians moved in on a semi-circle which surrounded three quarters of the city more than a score of towns and villages fell into their hands.

West of Kharkov Soviet columns were fanning out toward Poltava and Sumy, nearing the high-water mark of their February drive.

Soviet bombers roared overhead to blast Poltava, setting large fires and disorganizing German troop movements. Little German air opposition was reported.

German radiocasts admitted that Russian pressure in the Kharkov area was "appreciably increased" in 24 hours, but explained that by the German "elastic method" of defense "some piece of terrain is left to the enemy here and there, since possession of it is not worth excessive sacrifices in view of the general operative situation."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean military correspondent, in a Berlin Radio broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, admitted that the fighting was "fluctuating"—a German term for losing ground.

Center of Cologne 80 P. C. Destroyed

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 13

Eighty per cent of the central city and 75 per cent of the other built-up district on the West Bank of the Rhine at Cologne were destroyed and about 80 factories damaged in the last three RAF attacks on that German city, the Air Ministry News Service announced today.

Among factories listed as damaged were the famous Humbolt-Deutz engine and truck works, the Gottsfried Hagen battery plant, and Felten and Guillame cable factories.

Kuriles:

40 Enemy Planes Fought Off

An Alaska dispatch referring to the previous day's United States Army air raid on the Kurile Islands belonging to Japan, states that nine Liberators dropped fragmentation and incendiary bombs on Paramushiro and Shimusho, fought off 40 enemy fighting planes and shot down at least five.

Two American planes failed to return. Three Liberators were damaged but returned without casualties. The raid apparently caught the Japanese completely by surprise.

One force concentrated on the second group worked on the Japanese Army's Kashiwabara staging base.

Zeros rose to intercept the Liberators after they had started bombing.

Nearly 100 American fliers, most of whom had never before seen a Japanese plane in the air, took part.

Solomons:

U. S. Naval Blockade Intercepts Ship

Today's communiqué from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific reported a success in the naval blockade intended to prevent aid from reaching the Japanese at Bairoko on New Georgia island by the sea. Light craft, presumably motor torpedo boats, intercepted an enemy auxiliary vessel at night in the Blackett Strait leading into the Kula Gulf and probably sank it.

On the New Guinea jungle front, there was skirmishing and artillery exchanges five miles south of the menaced Japanese air base of Salamaua and a few big four-engined bombers raided the isthmus on which Salamaua extends into the Huon Gulf.

Japan Found Vulnerable Through Northern Door

By Robert Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The northern door to Japan has been used recently in the raid on the Japanese base of Paramushiro in the Kuriles. This attack met very little opposition, but weather conditions have been highly unfavorable, leading to the impression that not more than sporadic raids should be expected in this region. Nothing would be more misleading than to consider the northern route to Japan as a minor factor of the Pacific war.

It is in the north that Japan has remained closest to this Continent while her southward expansion in the first year of the war has led her to the fringes of the Indian Ocean.

It is true that the rich raw material resources and great naval bases are located in the southern Pacific and that eviction of the Japanese from one base after the other will help to whittle down her strength in a war of attrition. Moreover Japan is afraid of major drives from India, Australia and New Guinea which first would take from her the Dutch East Indies.

But if the Allies want to proceed quickly in the war against Japan it would be necessary to carry the attacks against her mainland.

Northern Road Is Open

The Continental base of China suffers under communication difficulties and decisive improvements cannot be expected before the termination of the war in Europe. By that time, the Russian position in Siberia will also have become clear.

The Allies cannot wait until the Continental war from Asia against Japan can be whipped into the right shape as result of the end of the war in Europe. It will be necessary to prepare now for such a situation and the Allies possess all the tools to support such a campaign by an extensive use of a Northern Pacific strategy.

In fact, if the drive on Japan from the Asiatic mainland should become less promising for one reason or the other, it would be possible to continue independently in the northern war against the enemy.

The key bases to the northern strategy are the Kurile Islands and Karafuto. If it be decided to adopt a northern invasion route to Japan, then it would be necessary to use other means for attacks in these regions than nuisance raids.

The northern way is favorable for three reasons: it is the nearest to the Japanese mainland and it would support immediately any campaigns against the Japanese from Siberia or China.

Only 1,280 Miles to Tokyo

The Japanese base of Paramushiro, the most northern island of the Kurile group, is 765 miles from Attu and 1,280 miles from Tokyo. Thus, the bombing of Tokyo from Paramushiro would involve no greater round trip than the recent bombing of the oil refineries at Ploesti in Rumania.

The Kurile Islands are usually described as bleak, rugged and hopelessly covered with fog. However, they represent as good a terrain for fighting as the jungles of Malaya or the islands of the South Pacific. The weather conditions, although not favorable, have been painted in darker colors than they deserve if the whole year's average is taken into consideration. They stretch from the northern Japanese main island of Hokkaido to the island of Karafuto, which is 650 miles farther north. The area of all the islands, consisting of 30 major and hundreds of very small islands, is about two thirds of that of Sicily.

Most Northern Japanese Base

Paramushiro is the most mountainous of the Kurile Islands. Japan is known to have established there her most important northern base.

Karafuto is located near the Siberian mainland about 100 miles west of the southern Kuriles. While an invasion of Karafuto would be much easier than that of the small Kurile islands, the latter must be gained first to enable an extension of a front to the Okhotsk Sea. With the occupation of Karafuto the Allies would become neighbors of Soviet Russia and no doubt would receive the necessary Sakhalin oil for mechanized operations.

In this way the Allies would be in a position to attack Hokkaido from two directions by a pincer movement in the Okhotsk Sea.

Japan has never been invaded except from the North when the Mongolian Ainus, using the Kurile Islands as stepping stones, moved into the interior of Japan. This Japanese fear of the North has led to the legend that a war which leads them northward would inevitably be followed by the doom of the Emperor—and their Empire.

That superstition may one day become a valuable ally.

British Ask Swiss to Check Report Italy Moving Captives

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Switzerland, as the protecting power of British interests in Axis and occupied countries has been asked by the British Government to investigate reports that Italy is transferring British prisoners of war to Germany.

The Daily Express in a Bern, Switzerland, dispatch reported 2,500 prisoners had been moved in one group recently and said, if this were true, it might have an adverse effect on conditions imposed on Italy if it surrenders.

The newspaper made no mention of American prisoners.

Press Tone Altered

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Italian press suddenly altered its tone toward its Nazi ally—and from the Italian frontier came reports that German civilians still in Lombardy and other provinces of Northern Italy had been advised by their consulates to prepare to leave. Several hundred already have left Milan, Como, and other cities.

The Italian ewspapers headlined their apparent hope that the Quebec conference would revise the two Allied leaders' Casablanca ultimatum. Thus, the intricate Italian situation—full of contradictions—swung back to a stage recalling the first days after Mussolini's fall, when competent European observers attributed Il Duce's drop and the rise of Badoglio's Government to an effort to get the Italian people out of a war of which they have long been weary.

La Stampa of Turin suggested that one of the most important considerations of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting was the opening of a continental second front against Germany which could bring "developments of a larger scale."

In the same vein, from Rome, neutral Swiss correspondents reported that the Badoglio Government was expected to bring Italy "unsuspected" possibilities to emerge, from the present situation.

La Stampa and other Italian newspapers front-paged the story of the forthcoming meeting of the President and Prime Minister under such headlines as "Casablanca Decision Being Revised in Quebec."

At the same time, the German war communiqué which heretofore, has been front-paged in large type alongside the Italian communiqué was relegated to the back page with small headlines and small type.

Allied Bombings on Italy Warn Badoglio to End War

Continued from Page 1

urgently too—to counter the impression which was to some extent gaining ground that maybe after all the Allies were not in such a strong position for the speedy ousting of Italy from the war.

This situation was having its repercussions all over Europe There has been less talk in the past few days of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary quitting the Axis bandwagon.

Why? Because after the first shock of the fall of Mussolini, other little dictators of Europe like Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania and Admiral Nicholas Horthy were getting part of their courage back in light of Marshal Badoglio's success at stalling.

They saw a gleam of hope that they might obtain better terms than they had at first expected.

So the bombs which screamed down in cascades on Milan and Turin last night and Rome today have significance beyond Italian boundaries.

Actions which the Italians take may greatly affect the course of the war and the role of Allied air power in the task of completing the conquest of Europe. Milan is certainly a promising target in view of the height of antiwar feeling there.

People of British and German cities who have been through the grim aftereffects of heavy raiding know how much morale counts on such occasions. And in Britain, at all events, they won't reckon that there is much hope for Rome, Milan, and Turin.

The start of last night's great RAF bomber force was a remarkable sight in Southeastern England. Before it was dark the deep roar in the skies had started. From out of the twilight came countless four-engined bombers spread out across the sky at varying heights and wide distances apart, but in a continuous stream.

For about an hour they passed like that alike over central London and over Surrey village 25 miles away. That gives a good idea of the size of their "front" and number.

Many of them temporarily had their green, red, and white navigation lights on, giving a fairyland start to an otherwise grim night's work in the task of eliminating Italy from the war.

July Employment Hits Peak of 54,300,000

Washington, Aug. 13
By the Associated Press

Employment in the United States reached a record peak of 54,300,000 during July, the Census Bureau reported today.

The net increase of 900,000 over June, the Bureau said, resulted primarily from the entrance of students into the labor force with the close of the school year.

The bureau estimated there were 900,000 persons jobless and deserving work in July.

Dumini Arrested

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported Aug. 12 from Milan that Italian police had arrested Amerigo Dumini, one of the murderers of the Italian Socialist leader Giacoma Matteoti, who was slain in 1924 when Mussolini was struggling for power.

Dumini was a Fascist strong arm man and with his accomplices was sentenced to a long term in prison. The Fascists, however, freed him three months after his trial and he went to live in Derna, Libya, until driven out by the British occupation.

The agency dispatch from Milan said Dumini with 250,000 lire and eight false identity cards had been cruising about in the Basso-Sarca region in an automobile seeking to escape.

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Vacations on All-Year Basis Shelve Labor Day Conclusion

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A New England tradition of many years' standing has gone out with the war. Labor Day no longer is considered the end of the vacation season. Vacations now are on a year around basis.

Since Pearl Harbor, Government officials have urged Americans to spread their holidays throughout the year in order to relieve the burden of public transportation facilities. People especially were asked not to take vacation trips during the peak travel months of July and August.

Last year many Americans, including a large number in the New England area, chose either the autumn or winter months in which to take their vacations. And, from all reports, considerable enthusiasm has been expressed by these persons over their choice.

Indications are that even a greater number of New Englanders will take vacations this year after the so-called Labor Day deadline. Resort owners report mounting reservations for the fall and winter months, particularly those located near the mountains and winter sports facilities.

The trend, hotelmen say, is definitely toward seasonal vacations. Labor Day, rather than being the end of a vacation season, is just the beginning of another.

Those heavy wooden shutters that used to be clamped on every hotel window right after Labor Day are today being broken up for kindling wood. Hotelmen are busy fitting snug storm windows on their establishments. Managers who used to go South when the first maple leaf turned crimson will now stay to see the snow through.

New England vacation business so far this year is termed by those connected with it as "excellent." Most hotels and lodges, despite the ban during the early part of the summer forbidding driving to vacation resorts, have had more guests clamoring for reservations than they had accommodations.

Following the announcement from the Office of Price Administration that motorists could use their cars for a round-trip to summer homes or resorts, a new surge of vacation interest swept the New England area.

Early last spring when a score of New England resort operators met in Boston to decide whether they would open at all this year the majority of owners decided they'd give the vacation business "one more fling."

And no one is sorry they did.

Pikes Peak in Autumn

Colorado Springs travel officials, in line with the efforts of the ODT to spread vacations out over various seasons of the year, point out that the Pikes Peak Region has exceptional recreational and scenic advantages in the autumn. In the fall the aspen begins to turn the golden hues that transform the mountains which surround this region into a rainbow of color. The days are bright, sunshiny and crisp, and there is practically no rain or fog in the autumn. This year will be the first year in several decades for thousands of vacationists to "discover" the delights of autumn in Pikes Peak, primarily because many of them were not able to obtain accommodations during crowded summer months. Hotel owners in the area report a greater demand this year for September and October reservations than ever before.

Tourist Boom Expected

Travel authorities in Ontario predict that immediately following cessation of hostilities, there will be a tourist "boom" in the country bordering the 153-mile stretch of highway between Geraldton and Hearst, which constitutes the last link of the Trans-Canada Highway. Although actually completed last autumn, this road was not kept snow-free during the winter months, and is just now officially declared open to motor traffic. This new highway makes accessible many lakes and streams which have scarcely ever been visited by tourists.

10,000 Pleasure Boats

The postwar visitor to California will behold a scene which probably will not be duplicated anywhere else. It will comprise more than 10,000 pleasure boats, ranging from the powered or sailing yachts of movie stars and millionaires to smaller, but nonetheless beautiful, craft of ocean enthusiasts.

During peacetime these 10,000 pleasure boats cruise off the southland coast and on week-end trips to the Channel Islands, but now they either are in Government service or kept at anchor by war restrictions.

Those being used by the Navy or Coast Guard have been painted gray, their low hulls merging with the horizon. But after the war, these boats, big and little, will return to their one-time splendor, and in the opinion of the All-Year Club of Southern California, community travel organization, will again provide a unique and thrilling sight.

In the meantime, however, the Club is assisting the men who sail these boats, as well as all sailors and soldiers who visit Los Angeles. At the Club's official Visitors' Bureau self-guilding maps to points of interest are distributed and other assistance is given to make their furloughs in Los Angeles and vicinity pleasurable.

'Blowup' From the Top Down In Reich Seen by La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—A prediction that a "blowup" from the top down will come in Germany in the near future was voiced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in his address of welcome to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the New York State Department of the American Legion at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

"I think that a blowup will come in Germany from top," he told the Legionnaires. "It won't be long before the general staff will fight among themselves. Somebody will shoot somebody else. It makes no difference who. None of them are any good anyhow, but that will start something."

Italy, to all intents and purposes, is out of the war, "except that it is to Germany's advantage to keep Italy going and, if possible, to have Italy as the battlefield instead of farther north on the continent," the Mayor declared. He saw the Germans as fighting to hold the air bases and industrial regions in the North of Italy.

"For the first time in 20 years, Italian people have spoken," he continued. "They have spoken for peace and want peace. Now the responsibility rests with the present Italian Government. Either they must side with the United Nations or fight with Germany and take the consequences.

"After it is over in Europe, we still have a job to do in the Pacific. One thing we must guard against is that we do not go sentimental and find time to sit at a peace conference. I will fight to the very last to prevent the Government sitting at a peace conference with Japan at any time. They have disqualified themselves and the thing to do is to talk to them in the only language they understand—the language of brute force. We must crush them so that we will have no trouble in the Pacific for the next 500 or 600 years."

At several points in his address, the Mayor appealed for a "real united front" behind the Commander in Chief and the fighting forces. He told of receiving letters from soldiers voicing anxiety over differences of the home front. There must be no let up or interruption of production, he declared, adding that anyone who leaves his bench, goes on strike, is "double-crossing American boys at the front."

Mr. La Guardia held that all organizations must contribute their part in "clear and unselfish thinking" about postwar problems.

"There should be more organized planning so that we will know exactly what we are going to do when this vast army comes home, when industries stop producing war material," he continued.

Civilians Gain In Canned Goods

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Civilian supplies of eight canned fruits and vegetables from the 1943 pack will be about 6,500,000 cases larger than previously estimated, the War Food Administration announced Aug. 12, due to reduced requirements of the armed forces, Lend-Lease and other war programs.

Increases were estimated as follows (in thousands):

Apples from 1,600 to 2,000 cases; applesauce from 2,700 to 3,300; fruit cocktail from 4,800 to 5,800; beets from 6,100 to 7,000; lima beans from 2,000 to 2,400 cases; sweet corn from 29,900 to 32,500; Pumpkin and squash from 2,020 to 2,220; and tomato puree from 4,600 to 5,000.

Processors are required to set aside certain specified percentages of their output of these and other canned fruits and vegetables for Government purchase. The percentages will be reduced in the case of the eight products.

Changes in Government requirements will have no immediate effect, WFA said, on current ration point values of these canned goods since point values are determined primarily on the basis of present, not prospective, supplies.

'Heat' Goes Down This Chimney

U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

Electricity Replaces Fuel Oil

At Coulee Dam, the town near the famous Coulee Dam where the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation lived while the dam was being constructed, householders are using electricity instead of oil to heat homes. Conduits for protection of the electric wires are run down the chimney of the houses.

United Nations Agency Urged To Develop Program for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Pleas for organization now of a United Nations Agency to develop a program for the administration of conquered territories, reconstruction and permanent organization of peace featured addresses by Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York, over the air waves here last night.

Mr. Eichelberger, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System, declared there would be no time to hold a "full-dress peace conference" when the Axis had surrendered unconditionally, "since the problems of economic and social reconstruction, of feeding and rehabilitation and of electing local officials will be too complex and pressing to be worked out at a single peace conference following the war."

"The world will not wait," he declared.

Mr. Baldwin, speaking on "Should Congress vote now to join in world collaboration" at America's Town Meeting of the Air at Columbia University, declared that Congress must come out now, "not just to support, but to demand, and, if necessary, itself to create world union, for peace and progress."

The form of the resolution was immaterial to him, he added.

Opposing Views

Opposing Mr. Baldwin's views, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, favored collaboration in the war effort—"to work jointly with those nations which are at war with either Germany or Japan"—but was against the United States subscribing to act with other nations "in a program of world reformation, of re-making the world along financial, educational, industrial, governmental lines."

Now is the time for the Allies to declare to the world that in the future there will be the law, a court to administer the law and a police force to enforce it, Mr. Eichelberger declared.

"If victory should come without this declaration, the opportunity might be lost in the reaction sure to follow," he warned. "Only the creation of the United Nations organization now can assure us and warn our enemies, quick to take advantage of every division, that we mean to rebuild the world in the name of the United Nations."

Mr. Eichelberger said the proposed United Nations organization should undertake three major tasks—(1) planning the strategy of the peace settlements, (2) shaping the security of the future to prevent a third world war, and (3) holding a series of conferences out of which would grow the various technical bodies in the economic and social field.

Obviating Rivalry

"The United Nations should be organized as a continuous peace conference to prepare as many as possible of the peace settlements now, and, where final settlements cannot be planned, at least the strategy for meeting them," he added.

To obviate rivalry among the United Nations in the postwar era over ownership and operation of naval and air bases now being used to defeat the enemy, the proposed organization should "determine upon permanent joint occupancy of certain strategic bases to assist in the maintenance of future security of all nations," he held.

"Each day that goes by without the organization of the United Nations to plan the future security of the world is a day which enhances the danger of losing the peace and increases the chances of the German's preparing for another war as they did the last time," he cautioned.

Representative Baldwin declared that should Congress act now to throw its support to world government "an impetus would be given to our conduct of the war which would be ultimately and successfully reflected in our conduct of the peace."

"I have constantly and consistently advocated our organizing the United Nations on a permanent basis," he continued. "To do less would be to betray my own deep American convictions for which my family have fought in every war in which this country has engaged, including the present one. And on a more personal basis, to do less would be to betray those gallant comrades of the last war whose sacrifice will have been in vain if we do not achieve in the coming peace the permanent world progress for which they fought and died."

Did Stalin Want a Bid To Parley?

Continued from Page 1

is by "playing aloof." The more aloof Mr. Stalin is, the more concessions he may be able to extract, not only with respect to a second front, but in matters concerned with Polish and Czechoslovak governments in exile and other problems where Moscow is taking a different line than are London and Washington.

That Washington has a clear record in its dealings with Moscow is indicated by the fact that the Soviet Government knows the nature and content of the forthcoming conference between the Allied leaders. Moscow has been kept faithfully informed of the progress of Roosevelt-Churchill deliberations at Casablanca and at Washington, and it will be the same at Quebec, it is affirmed here.

Fundamentally the Tass statement is not regarded as indicative of any new rift in Soviet-Allied relations. It clears up a misunderstanding existing in some British and American circles and it comes just after Mr. Stalin has conferred with both the American and British Ambassadars to Moscow, and at a moment when journeys of foreign ministers, roving ambassadors or "high emissaries" between Moscow and London and Moscow and Washington are believed forthcoming.

Thus, it is reported that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, may soon visit Moscow, possibly accompanied by an American envoy of high rank. London reports meanwhile say that a Russian emissary empowered to negotiate on matters of "vital importance" to the war and the postwar is expected in London next month.

Meanwhile Axis radio propaganda for foreign consumption seized upon the absence of Mr. Stalin at Quebec as a "great disappointment" and stressed the well-worn line that there is a schism between Russia and the western Allies over the lack of "a real second front."

It is not denied in diplomatic quarters that Russia is disappointed over the failure of the Anglo-American forces to land in France or elsewhere in Western Europe. In fact it is stressed that every effort must be made to reach an understanding with Moscow not only concerning future military campaigns, but also with respect to the permitted power of postwar Germany, the re-establishment of Poland, the fate of the Baltic States, and the boundaries of Eastern and Central Europe.

No Role for Russia

LONDON, Aug. 13. (AP)—Moscow announced officially today that Soviet participation "was not and is not envisaged" in the forthcoming Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec, and first London reaction was that the talks would deal primarily with the war on Japan.

In a broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor, the official Soviet news agency Tass said it had been authorized to state that foreign reports Russian would attend the conference "are based on a misunderstanding."

"The Soviet Government," the statement said, "did not receive an invitation to be present at the meeting, and because of the nature of the conference the participation of any one representative of the Soviet Government at the meeting in Quebec was not and is not envisaged."

Some London quarters thought the reference to the "nature" of the conference significant.

Since Russia is not at war with Japan, it is not likely that the Soviet would be invited to any conference concerned chiefly with fighting in the Pacific.

The wording of the Moscow announcement made it seem clear, however, that Premier Stalin had been given details of the conference. In this connection, it was recalled that the American and British Ambassadors conferred with Mr. Stalin this week.

Filipinos Hear Freedom Near From the President's Own Lips

Continued from Page 1

have looked upon President Quezon and Vice-President Osmena, not only as old friends, but also as trusted collaborators in our united task of destroying our common enemies in the East as well as in the West.

Are Full Participants

"The Philippine Government is a signatory of the declaration by the United Nations, along with 31 other nations. President Quezon and Vice-President Osmena attend the meetings of the Pacific War Council, where the War in the Pacific is charted and planned. Your Government has participated fully and equally in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, and a Philippine representative is a member of the Interim Commission created by that conference, and, of course, the Philippine Government will have its rightful place in the conferences which will follow the defeat of Japan.

"These are the attributes of complete and respected nationhood for the Philippines, not a promise but a fact."

Beginning of End for Japan

The President said that the United States will fight with ever-increasing strength and vigor until Philippine independence is achieved.

"Already," he declared, "Japan is tasting defeat in the islands of the Southwest Pacific but that is only the beginning.

"I call upon you, the heroic people of the Philippines, to stand firm in your faith—to stand firm against the false promises of the Japanese, just as your fighting men and our fighting men stood firm together against their barbaric attacks.

"The great day of your liberation will come, as surely as there is a God in heaven.

"The United States and the Philippines have learned the principles of honest co-operation, of mutual respect, in peace and in war.

"For those principles we have fought—and by those principles we shall live."

Army Reporter Back From Africa Finds Life in New York Too Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—"It's too quiet," was the way Technical Sergeant John M. Willig summed up today his reaction to New York life in his first dispatch as special correspondent of the North African U. S. Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes.

Sergeant Willig, sent back from Algiers to report on civilian news, said in his dispatch that the absence of the fast-moving pace of Army life gave him a "kind of lost, unreal feeling as though you didn't belong here any more."

Sergeant Willig said he would report the civilian news from the point of view of a soldier who has been overseas and knows "what the boys over there want to read." They want their news straight, he said, with no opinion injected and "none of this jazzed up collegiate style a la fluff."

The soldier, Sergeant Willig said, was interested in other things at home besides pin-up girls, adding that they wanted to know whether they would be allowed to vote in the next presidential elections and wanted stories about labor and farmers.

"You'd find a lot of changes coming back to America now," Sergeant Willig wrote his soldier readers, "but probably more important at first are the unchangeable little things you never thought about until you got over there. Like the water from faucets you can drink; barber chairs that tilt back and shaves with hot water. . . . The one thing American that is the best in the world, the plumbing."

Big Aircraft Strike In Canada Avoided

MONTREAL, Aug. 13 (AP)—Union spokesmen at a meeting here last night said a labor dispute involving 20,000 aircraft workers in this area had been settled and the men would begin returning to work today.

They made the announcement after a joint statement from Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell and Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe had been read. The question of cost-of-living bonus adjustments for employees and to receive a formal application from the workers for such a review after the men have returned to their jobs. The Board will consider whether the men are legally entitled to some adjustment of cost-of-living bonuses paid prior to March 23.

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The Home Forum

Teaching by Symbols

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE abounds in figures of speech, and these serve to lift human thought above materiality to the contemplation of more spiritual concepts. The author of the one hundred and twenty-fifth Psalm evidently glimpsed a fundamental truth, namely, the love of God forever encircling the spiritual universe and man. To make this clear to the people, the Psalmist pointed to the familiar hills surrounding their native city (125:2), saying, **"As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever."**

A city nestling among the mountains is sheltered from the cold blasts of winter, and in the excessive heat of summer the same mountains afford shade and refreshment. Great mountains suggest the thought of strength, permanency, and peace. This beautiful simile, therefore, must ever speak to the human mind of God's loving care and protection, and also of the unchanging nature of Deity as typified by the "everlasting hills."

* * *

Jesus, the greatest of all teachers, possessed in full measure the understanding of spiritual facts. Seeking to bring to the knowledge of his followers something of his understanding of reality, and in merciful consideration for their spiritual dullness, Jesus presented his lessons by means of parables and symbols.

He chose his subjects from the familiar things of everyday life. The humble sparrow served to show God's loving oversight and care for all His creatures, and the great Teacher assured his listeners, for their encouragement, that they were of more value to the Father than many sparrows. To free them from the weariness of toil and worry he pointed to the lilies of the field, clothed in beauty, although they neither toiled nor spun. Thus he brought home the forever fact that He who fittingly clothes as well as feeds the simple creatures of field and forest will surely care for man, His highest ideal.

* * *

In such familiar similes Jesus taught the great lesson that the kingdom of heaven is at hand, an ever-present fact, here and now within spiritual consciousness. He went further, and by healing the sick and sinful and feeding the hungry, proved the truth of his teaching. Christ Jesus was ever conscious of the omnipresence of God, Spirit, and of man's oneness with the Father. **"I am not alone,"** he asserted (John 8:16), **"but I and the Father that sent me."**

Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," seemed [illegible] in life to have loved the things of Spirit. As a flower turns naturally to the sun, so this gifted child turned instinctively to God for inspiration and help. There are recorded in her biography remarkable cases of the healing of physical disease performed by her in her young womanhood, which without doubt resulted from her intuitive knowledge of Truth, together with her deep compassion for suffering humanity.

* * *

Years later, in a time of great need, the Christ, the impersonal truth of being, flooded her consciousness and lifted her from a bed of sickness. Then followed her discovery, which revealed the Principle underlying the mighty works of the Master. Having demonstrated the divine origin of her discovery by healing sin and sickness even as Jesus had done, she freely gave to the world the rules for the application of the truth to human need.

In expounding her doctrine, Mrs. Eddy has frequently made use of well-known material symbols. The movements of the solar system, the sun reflected in its rays, light as opposed to darkness, all elucidate her meaning, enabling human thought to grasp something of the great metaphysical facts regarding the spiritual universe and man. She never confuses the symbol with the spiritual fact, however. Like the Way-shower, she stands squarely on the platform of the spiritual reality of all things here and now.

More than this, she has rendered a great service to mankind by showing the true relation of the so-called material object to the spiritual fact. **"The fading forms of matter, the mortal body and material earth, are the fleeting concepts of the human mind,"** she tells us in Science and Health (p. 263). In other words, the object cognized by the material senses is not in itself an entity, but merely an imperfect, incomplete belief about something which exists in its perfection as an idea of divine Mind. The discerning Paul writes (II Corinthians 4:18), **"The things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."**

Purification of the human consciousness enhances the beauty of the material universe, hinting the perfect beauty of the divine creation. Speaking of her own experience, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 86), **"Earth is more spiritually beautiful to my gaze now than when it was more earthly to the eye of Eve."** And on the following page of this same work she admonishes: **"In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise; and shall know, some time, the spiritual reality and substance of form, light, and color, of what I now through you discern dimly; and knowing this, I shall be satisfied.'"**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GOSHEN HILL FARM": *A Wood Engraving by Thomas W. Nason*

THOMAS W. NASON published his first print in 1922. Since that time there have appeared at intervals additions to the series of his wood engravings that portray New England. There is a special quality of atmosphere, a distinctive calm in these little pictures in black and white. The artist observes the countryside, trees, barns, farmhouses, silos, old fences, and he translates the imagery into fine, nicely modulated lines. Everything is accomplished with extreme caution and there is no sharpness or violence. His pictures are strengthened by gentle assurance, and they have an enduring beauty for want of any spectacular features.

Mr. Nason employs the white line technique. The lines are cut across the grain with the graver or burin in a block of hard wood (generally boxwood). The engravings are notable for the gentle modulations from dark to light, light to dark. While lines and dots are the means of achieving textural differences, illumination, and atmosphere, the pictures appear more tonal than lineal in their ultimate realization.

D. A.

L'Insegnamento coi Simboli

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA BIBBIA abbonda di figure retoriche, e queste servono ad innalzare il pensiero umano al disopra della materialità a concetti più spirituali. L'autore del cento-venticinquesimo Salmo scorse evidentemente una verità fondamentale, cioè l'amore di Dio che abbraccia sempre l'universo spirituale e l'uomo. Per render questo chiaro alla gente, il Salmista indicò le note montagne che circondavano la loro città nativa (125:2), dicendo: "Gerusalemme è circondata dai monti; e così l'Eterno circonda il suo popolo, da ora in perpetuo".

Una città annidata fra le montagne è protetta dai gelidi soffi dell'inverno, e nel calore eccessivo dell'estate le stesse montagne provvedono ombra e refrigerio. Le grandi montagne suggeriscono l'idea di forza, permanenza e pace. Questa bellissima immagine, adunque, inevitabilmente parla in perpetuo alla mente umana dell'amorevole sollecitudine e protezione di Dio, ed inoltre dell' immutabile natura della Divinità simboleggiata dalle "colline eterne".

* * *

Gesù, il più grande di tutti i maestri, possedeva in piena misura il comprendimento dei fatti spirituali. Cercando di render nota ai suoi seguaci una parte del suo comprendimento della realtà, e per la sua misericordiosa considerazione della loro ottusità spirituale, Gesù presentò le sue lezioni per mezzo di parabole e di simboli.

Egli scelse i suoi soggetti fra le cose familiari della vita quotidiana. L'umile passerotto servì a mostrare l'attenzione e sollecitudine amorevole di Dio per tutte le Sue creature, ed il grande Maestro assicurò i suoi ascoltatori, per il loro incoraggiamento, che essi erano di maggior valore per il Padre che molti passerotti. Per liberarli dalla spossatezza della fatica e dell'ansia egli indicò i gigli dei campi, vestiti di bellezza benchè non lavorano nè filano. Così fece capire l'eterno fatto che Colui che appropriatamente veste come pure nutrisce le semplici creature dei campi e delle foreste, avrà certamente cura dell'uomo, il Suo sommo ideale.

* * *

Con tali immagini familiari Gesù insegnò la grande lezione che il regno dei cieli è qui, un fatto sempre presente, qui ed ora entro la coscienza spirituale. Egli andò più avanti, e col sanare gl'infermi ed i peccatori, e col nutrire gli affamati, dimostrò la verità del suo insegnamento. Cristo Gesù era sempre conscio dell'onnipresenza di Dio, Spirito, e dell'unione dell'uomo col Padre. "Non son solo", egli asserì (Giovanni 8:16), "ma son io col Padre che mi ha mandato".

Mary Baker Eddy, l'amata Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana e l'autrice del suo libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, di buon ora nella sua vita sembra abbia amato le cose dello Spirito. Come un fiore si volge naturalmente verso il sole, così questa bambina di talento si volse istintivamente a Dio per ispirazione ed aiuto. Nella sua biografia sono riportati casi notevoli di guarigione da malattie fisiche compiuti da essa in giovine età, che indubbiamente risultarono dalla sua conoscenza intuitiva della Verità, insieme alla sua profonda compassione per l'umanità sofferente.

Anni dopo, in un tempo di grave bisogno, il Cristo, la verità impersonale dell'essere, colmò la sua coscienza e la fece alzare da un letto di malattia. Allora seguì la sua scoperta, che rivelò il Principio sottostante alle opere potenti del Maestro. Avendo dimostrato la divina origine della sua scoperta col guarire il peccato e la malattia appunto come aveva fatto Gesù, essa diede liberamente al mondo le regole per l'applicazione della verità al bisogno umano.

* * *

Nell'esporre la sua dottrina, Mrs. Eddy ha spesso usato noti simboli materiali. I movimenti del sistema solare, il sole riflesso nei suoi raggi, la luce opposta all'oscurità, chiariscono tutti il suo significato, rendendo il pensiero umano capace di afferrare una parte dei grandi fatti metafisici relativi all'universo spirituale ed all'uomo. Essa, però, non confonde mai il simbolo col fatto spirituale. Come la Guida, essa sta in piedi fermamente sulla piattaforma della realtà spirituale di tutte le cose qui ed ora.

Oltre a questo, essa ha reso un grande servizio all'umanità col mostrare la vera relazione del cosiddetto oggetto materiale col fatto spirituale. "Le forme evanescenti della materia, il corpo mortale e la terra materiale, sono i concetti fugaci della mente umana", essa ci dice in *Science and Health* (pag. 263). In altre parole, l'oggetto conosciuto dai sensi materiali non è un'entità di per sè stesso, ma soltanto una credenza imperfetta, incompleta, a proposito di qualche cosa che esiste nella sua perfezione come un'idea della Mente divina. Il discernente Paolo scrive (II Corinzi 4:18): "Le cose che si vedono son solo per un tempo, ma quelle che non si vedono sono eterne".

La purificazione dell'umana coscienza aumenta la bellezza dell'universo materiale, palesando la bellezza perfetta della creazione divina. Parlando della propria esperienza, Mrs. Eddy scrive in *Miscellaneous Writings* (pag. 86): "La terra è più spiritualmente bella al mio sguardo ora che quando era più terrestre per gli occhi di Eva". E sulla pagina seguente di questa stessa opera essa ammonisce: "Nel nostro senso immaturo delle cose spirituali, dobbiamo dire delle bellezze dell'universo sensibile: 'Io amo la vostra promessa; ed io conoscerò, a suo tempo, la realtà e sostanza spirituali della forma, della luce e del colore di ciò che ora per mezzo vostro scorgo indistintamente; e sapendo questo, io sarò soddisfatta' ".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Young Man Setting Out Into the World

I TOOK THE KEY for the last time out of the door of my father's house. The sun began to shine upon the summit of the hills as I went down the road; and by the time I had come as far as the manse, the blackbirds were whistling in the garden lilacs, and the mist that hung around the valley in the time of the dawn was beginning to arise and die away.

Mr. Campbell, the minister of Essendean, was waiting for me by the garden gate, good man! He asked me if I had breakfasted; and hearing that I lacked for nothing, he took my hand in both of his, and clapped it kindly under his arm.

"Well, Davie, lad," said he, "I will go with you as far as the ford, to set you on the way."

And we began to walk forward in silence.

"Mr. Campbell," I stammered, "and if you were in my shoes, would you go?"

"Of a surety," said the minister, "that would I, and without pause. A pretty lad like you should get to Cramond (which is near in by Edinburgh) in two days of walk. If the worst came to the worst, and your high relations (as I cannot but suppose them to be somewhat of your blood) should put you to the door, ye can but walk the two days back again and risp at the manse door. But I would rather hope that ye shall be well received, as your poor father forecast for you, and for anything that I ken, come to be a great man in time. And here, David laddie," he resumed, "it lies near upon my conscience to improve this parting, and set you on the right guard against the dangers of the world."

Here he cast about for a comfortable seat, lighted on a big boulder under a birch by the trackside, sat down upon it with a very long, serious upper lip, and the sun now shining in upon us between two peaks, put his pocket handkerchief over his cocked hat to shelter him. . . .

"Be soople, Davie, in things immaterial," said he. "Bear ye this in mind, that, though gentle born, ye have had a country rearing. Dinnae shame us, Davie, dinnae shame us! In yon great, muckle house, with all these domestics, upper and under, show yourself as nice, as circumspect, as quick at the conception, and as slow of speech as any. As for the laird—remember he's the laird; I say no more: honor to whom honor. It's a pleasure to obey a laird; or should be, to the young."

"Well, sir," said I, "it may be; and I'll promise you I'll try to make it so."

"Why, very well said," replied Mr. Campbell, heartily. "And now to come to the material, or (to make a quibble) to the immaterial. I have here a little packet which contains four things." He tugged it, as he spoke, and with some difficulty, from the skirt pocket of his coat. . . .

With that he got upon his feet, took off his hat, and prayed a little while aloud, and in affecting terms, for a young man setting out into the world; then suddenly took me in his arms and embraced me very hard; then held me at arm's length, looking at me with his face all working with sorrow; and then whipped about and crying good-bye to me, set off backward by the way that we had come at a sort of jogging run. . . . I watched him as long as he was in sight; and he never stopped hurrying, nor once looked back. Then it came in upon my mind that this was all his sorrow at my departure; and my conscience smote me hard and fast, because I, for my part, was overjoyed to get away out of that quiet country-side, and go to a great, busy house, among rich and respected gentlefolk of my own name and blood.—From "Kidnapped," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

An Oriental's "Dream America"

I AM NOT WORRIED lest America may not be able to assert a leadership of force and power; I am worried lest she may. I am concerned to see America assume a moral leadership, a leadership of humility, so that the world may pay her glad homage and uphold her forever. Like the great river that nourishes life along its valley, she shall by the exuberance and richness of her life be a blessing upon the peoples of the earth. She shall stay above, and the world shall not feel her weight; she shall walk in front and no one will wish her harm. For she shall then lead in kindness and unselfishness and justice and by that secret of unused power bring a new era of brotherhood to mankind. No one can dethrone her because of her power for goodness, and no one can take away from her, because she does not take possession. She shall not contend, and no one in the world can contend against her, and because she takes no credit, the credit can never be taken away from her. This is my Dream America. Will it come true?

Man has done it before. Abraham Lincoln did it. George Washington did it. In a world of evil chaos, great men have stood up and with the strength of their goodness and their simplicity and the innocence of youth proclaimed that the good in men can outweigh the evil, and they have acted upon that assumption.—LIN YUTANG, in "Between Tears and Laughter." (New York: John Day.)

Country Bread

FOR MONTHS, we hadn't had anything in the way of bread but biscuits and corn pone and hoecake; until, one noon, Father came back from the valley with a lovely brown loaf fresh from the oven.

"Now," he told us, "you are going to find out what it can be like. I used to have this kind of bread when I was a boy."

Mother had never made any bread in her life and Nancy belonged to the soda-biscuit persuasion which argues that what is the perfect accompaniment to chicken must be good enough for every other occasion. They'd had bread, home-baked bread, of course, but they thought little of it. Sally Luns were better, and all the long list of hot cakes and muffins and biscuit, freshly baked for each meal, which were part of the repertoire of every southern cook. Besides, there was no yeast to be had on our mountain.

"But this is salt-rising bread," Father explained. "Can't you *see*? You don't need yeast for this. You make it with salt and white cornmeal, and it's wonderful."

* * *

Well, any yeast is wonderful. Anything that causes that fragrant, prodigious expansion of ordinary flour and milk, so that when the loaves come out singing, golden-brown from the oven, you seem to get so much more than you expected, so much more than you deserve. If this could be accomplished here in our own kitchen, we wanted to know it. Binky brought the butter, wrapped in cool vine leaves just as it had lain in the spring, and Father cut us each a slice.

They baked it twice a week at the farm below us, he said. And he'd always known how it was made, only he hadn't been quite sure about how long you let the cornmeal "work" before you added the flour and set it behind the stove to rise. He'd never heard who had made the discovery in the first place that one could get a kind of yeast by doing that, but every housewife in the mountains could make salt-rising bread. It was a luxury to many of them, because wheat flour was dear and hard to come by. In his youth, dwellers in small, remote cabins rarely saw it from one year's end to the next. But sometimes a man would pack a bag or even a barrel over the creeks and rutted trails for a present to his wife or mother or sweetheart. Then there was feasting.

* * *

I can still remember my first taste of it. I remember Nancy's biscuits, too, but they were not bread. They were bits of fluff, little round, evanescent, deceptive morsels of temptation, but not bread. This was. When you bit into a firm thick slice of it, you understood the symbolism of those words in the prayer: "Give us this day—". It was that solid, earthily fragrant food of which men could eat and ask nothing more.

We hadn't yet traveled abroad, and so we did not know that this was so always where food is not plentiful and bread must be the actual staff and sustenance of whole countries. But afterwards we made the discovery of that kind, too, the Scandinavian and German country bread, the heavy dark Russian and Greek loaves, the fibrous malt "pane" that the Italian olive-grower tears from the round and eats without butter or spread of any kind. Actually, it needed nothing else.

* * *

But, in France and in Austria, it seemed to us that bread was not meant to be taken seriously; though, without it, a meal would lack the right proportion. Bread was a sop. It filled in the chinks. It contributed to the easy, pleasant talk that belonged to the table. Even at Ragineau's pastry shop, bread couldn't have been the essential product, but it must have written l'envoi to many a poem. Do French children hang about the kitchen door on baking days to beg for a heel of new bread? I don't know; but, if they don't, they miss some of the poetry that belongs to them.

It was the poetry of our country loaves that captured us all, I think. The taste of that happy blend of wheat and salt, the sense of its substance, lingered long on our palates, like a rhythmic line once heard and never quite forgotten. And not of pastoral poetry only. "Who never ate his bread with tears—" "A crust of bread and liberty," "Bread of the World," all began to have a new meaning.

We were young then. All that we felt and heard and absorbed shaped our thoughts as well as our bodies. We ate and were replenished by more than bread.

And I believe that it can still be so. Even with loaves bought in some vast supermarket and delivered already sliced to the hand. For this, too, is bread that may be broken with strangers and shared with the hungry, our own wheat and salt given freely, because it is not good to eat alone.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

The Pilgrims Were "Waiting Men"

We are humble men.
We English, living in peace in red-tiled Leyden,
In the quiet city that Alva could not take,
Printers, stocking-weavers and fustian-makers,
We are humble men.

We are quiet men.
Our presence does not jangle the life of the city.
They stared a little, at first, but they have ceased staring.
We are used to its ways now, we try to be good neighbors.
We are quiet men.

All that we ask is quiet and God's guidance.
For that we left our England, wrenching our roots up,
The thick taproots, the slow roots of hind and yeoman,
For that we left brisk, quarreling Amsterdam,
Seeking our own way.

And the days come and go and the bells of Bell Alley
Ring, the exile's bells of the foreign city.
But our day is God's, not one city's or another's,
Our strength is in God and God is our great warden,
He will not fail us.

And yet, with each day, we know ourselves exiled
And our children are young but grow. Will they grow God's children?

Already the foreign tongue is so easy for them,
And we live in the country but we are not of the country,
We are strangers, still.

It is easy to melt and mix, to sink down, grow sleepy,
To be recalled, "Yes, my grandmother was English.
They came for their faith, I think—I have heard her stories.
But she was old and I do not quite remember."
It is easy to fall from God.

Each day we heave a stone, each day more difficult,
Each day we live in peace but a peace that trembles,
Each Sabbath we meet in Zion, and yet our Zion
Is a green field granted by others, may be removed
And is not steady.

We are quiet men.
But God has tried us and stricken us and recovered us.
He has shown us grace and terror and things inescapable
And the long years are forging us iron heart-strings.
We shall answer His will like iron when He proclaims it.
We are waiting men.

—STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT, in "Western Star." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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From Spam to Turkey Economy—That's the Saga of Guadalcanal

Why Russians Want a Second Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 13—Widespread discussion has been evoked by the renewal of Russia's plea for the opening of a second front.

During the past week the interest has been focused by an article in Pravda, the official voice of the Communist Party. It virtually charged Britain and the United States with failure to fulfill their commitments regarding the second front.

The text of the Pravda editorial follows:

Never since the war began have conditions been so favorable for victory over Hitlerite Germany as they are today.

But the possibility of victory isn't identical with victory itself. It must be particularly borne in mind that there is no stronger and no more perfidious enemy than Hitlerite Germany.

Seizure of Opportunities

The history of wars has examples when opportunities were allowed to slip. Opportunities once missed, victories receded. Wars were drawn out and peoples suffered countless additional sacrifices.

Today millions of persons throughout the world are with great concern raising the question whether everything is being done for the timely use of the possibility of victory over Fascist Germany. And here, the question of a second front in Europe arises in all its magnitude.

Much has been written on the question of a second front. Yet actually the question is quite clear. The brigandly attack by Hitler on neighboring European countries and then on the Soviet Union brought into being the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition.

The coalition was established for joint armed struggle over the common enemy. The anti-Hitlerite coalition was formed for an armed struggle against Fascist Germany and its accomplices, for their defeat and the safeguarding of a lasting and just peace. The participators in the anti-Hitlerite coalition—Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States—undertook a mutual obligation, namely to wage a joint war on a common enemy.

A Strong Enemy

From the very beginning it was clear that the enemy was strong and dangerous. It was clear that the struggle against such an enemy would require the mobilization and exertion of all forces of those participating in such coalition. (Con- [illegible] we had a right to ex- [illegible] sphere of the coalition [illegible] themselves on the enemy in full force.

What are the ways in which the common struggle of the anti-Hitlerite coalition can be waged? The ways don't have to be found, they are predetermined by the whole geographical and military and strategic position of Germany, by the whole historic trend of the struggle against German aggression.

The task is to grip Hitlerite Germany in iron pincers from two sides, from the west and from the east, to force the Germans to wage war on two fronts, dividing their forces and reserves between the two fronts.

For a long time German imperialism has avoided war on two fronts. . . .

Temporary Successes

For over two years now the Soviet Union has been shouldering alone the full brunt of the struggle against the main forces of Hitler's war machine. It is precisely the absence of a second front in Europe which has made it possible for the Germans to win temporary successes in the first stage of the Soviet-German war.

In the summer and autumn of 1941 Hitler was able to send all his own troops and those of his allies against the U. S. S. R., to maintain a starvation blockade of Leningrad, to put Moscow in jeopardy, to reach Rostov, for no hostile forces menaced their rear from the west.

It was the absence of a second front in Europe which saved Fascist Germany from defeat in 1942. More than this, the absence of a second front in the summer of 1942 enabled Hitler to move all his reserves to the Soviet-German front, to build up a big superiority of forces in the southwest, and to reach Stalingrad and the approaches to Grozny.

Finally this year again the Germans were able to venture a fresh summer offensive. . . . Yet in June, 1942, it was declared that complete agreement had been reached concerning the immediate task of setting up a second front in Europe in the year 1942, as stated in two official communiqués concerning negotiations conducted by Comrade Molotoff (the Soviet Foreign Minister) with the heads of the American and British Governments in London and Washington. Nevertheless no second front was opened in 1942.

Already then it was made clear, however, that in the spring of 1943 at any rate the second front in Western Europe would be opened and that our British and American allies would see to it that it was opened.

Yet the spring passed and the second front in Europe wasn't opened. Anglo-American troops restricted themselves to various operations to clear the German and Italian forces out of Africa. In January, 1943, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt met in Casablanca. . . . Reporting in February, 1943, on decisions arrived at at Casablanca, Mr. Churchill stated that the Allies had an exhaustive plan of operations and that they intended to put this plan into effect in the course of the next nine months. . . .

Still Doesn't Exist

However the nine months are nearing their end and the second front in Europe still doesn't exist.

Recently the third session of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee took place at Moscow at which the opening of the second front in Europe this year was also discussed.

Position being such as we have outlined, however, what could the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee say on this question?

The Soviet people is waging what is virtually a single-headed struggle against the whole monstrous war machine of Hitler and his brigandly accomplices in Europe, has made the greatest sacrifices on the altar of the struggle for the common cause of the Allies.

The Soviet Union has withstood and still is withstanding the frenzied onslaught of German Fascist hordes. But on the Soviet-German front many more German officers and men have been put out of commission or killed than all other fronts together where the struggle has been waged and still is being waged against Hitler.

On the Soviet-German front picked divisions of the German Fascist armies, the flower of Hitlerite troops have been wiped out.

Soviet troops have thoroughly battered the Hitlerite war machine which met no defeats in Western Europe. The blows of the Red Army have once and for all time dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the Hitlerite Army, of the superiority of the much vaunted German strategy and tactics, and German weapons of war.

Comparison of Conditions

We consider it incorrect to underestimate the importance of the military operations being carried out by our Allies, the great importance of numerous bombings of Germany by Anglo-American aircraft, and also the importance of the aid which the Allies afford us in war materiel and supplies.

But nevertheless the fact remains that on the Libyan front the Allies were confronted by only four German divisions and some ten Italian; and in Sicily by only two divisions of German troops and a few Italians.

These figures are sufficient to indicate the actual scale of these operations as compared with those on the Soviet-German front, where in the summer of 1942 Hitler had 180 German divisions and about 60 divisions supplied by his allies.

This year 200 German divisions and about 30 divisions of Hitler's allies are concentrated on the Soviet-German front.

All these figures point to the fact that the troops of our British-American Allies haven't yet really come to grips with the troops of Hitlerite Germany, that a second front has not yet been established.

But what in point of fact is the second front?

There is actually no need to enter into arguments with people who pretend not to understand what is implied in this term and who talk a lot about there already existing not only a second front but even a third, and who even go to the length of talking about a fourth, fifth, and sixth front, including a submarine front, air front and so on.

The British and American press have also aired utterances to the effect that Allied air raids on German towns have practically taken the place of a second front.

By a second front in Europe, if considered in earnest, is meant a front as Comrade Stalin pointed out in the autumn of 1942 which draws on itself, let us say, 60 German divisions and about a score of divisions of Germany's allies.

When we talk about a second front we must remember that it is a question of such military operations of our Allies on the European continent as would force Hitlerite Germany to divide his available forces and move to the western front one third or at any rate one fourth of his land troops.

Hence it follows that the creation of a second front in Europe would radically change the situation and would immediately ensure the big superiority of our forces over the Hitlerite Army on the Soviet-German front. This would also mean that the opening of a second front would conclusively shorten the war and that a second front would be the key to victory over Hitler in 1943.

Excuses for Delay

After this, what is to be said for those who call the demand for a second front and the profound sympathy for it apparent among the masses of the people of the Allied countries, nothing more than a striving for a cheap effect?

We know that there exist many excuses to justify postponement and protraction of the opening of the second front in Europe. What else are the arguments about the mythical Atlantic wall, about the allegedly insoluble problem of tonnage, about the risk of invasion?

Meanwhile, we know that the invincible Atlantic wall only exists in the imagination of those who want to believe these fabrications and nowhere else. The much-loved argument about the shortage of tonnage long ago lost any appearance of conviction and repeatedly has been smashed by figures published on the huge growth of shipbuilding in Allied countries, particularly in the United States.

After the successful and very large landing of Allied troops and equipment in North Africa last year and after the brilliant successes of land operations in Sicily a reference to tonnage difficulties in carrying out landings in western Europe should have been relinquished.

For a long time past all reference to tonnage has been merely in the nature of an excuse. As to references concerning the risks of invasion, which have been repeated for more years than one, in 1943 one cannot advance such arguments to an Army which for over two years has shouldered the full brunt of struggle against the Hitlerite war machine and which hasn't hesitated before any sacrifice in struggle against the common enemy.

Personal Interests Involved

Without doubt there are some public circles, though very few, who are not at all interested in a rapid termination of the war. But big state affairs obviously cannot be entrusted to such people, armament manufacturers, army caterers, whose first interests are not the wide masses of the people, people now groaning under the Hitlerite yoke in occupied countries, but their own personal interests.

. . . Moreover it mustn't be forgotten that the brilliant successes of our Allies in the Mediterranean became possible primarily thanks to the two years of the heroic struggle of the Red Army against the main forces of the common enemy and thanks to the most self-sacrificing and mighty pressure recently launched by our Army along the whole Soviet-German front.

The question of a second front in Europe is of such great importance precisely because the question is whether or not the war will be allowed to drag out and more colossal sacrifices permitted depends on solution of this problem.

The opening of a second front in Europe in 1943 will mean that in the present favorable conditions the anti-Hitlerite coalition will be filled with a determination to end Hitlerite tyrany and a war imposed by Hitler, that the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition will not permit the war to drag on, will not allow further colossal sacrifices. In this it will have the support of tremendous forces of people filled with an unswerving determination to finish now with the accursed Hitler and extricate themselves from the Hitlerite-imposed war.

Pravda's View

The widespread interest in Moscow's renewal of a demand for a second front on the European continent justifies attention to the particular manner in which the Russian case is expressed.

The discussion has been based upon brief excerpts of the Pravda editorial, cabled during the past week. The text provides an interesting summary of the current Russian arguments.

Personal Justice in War Asked

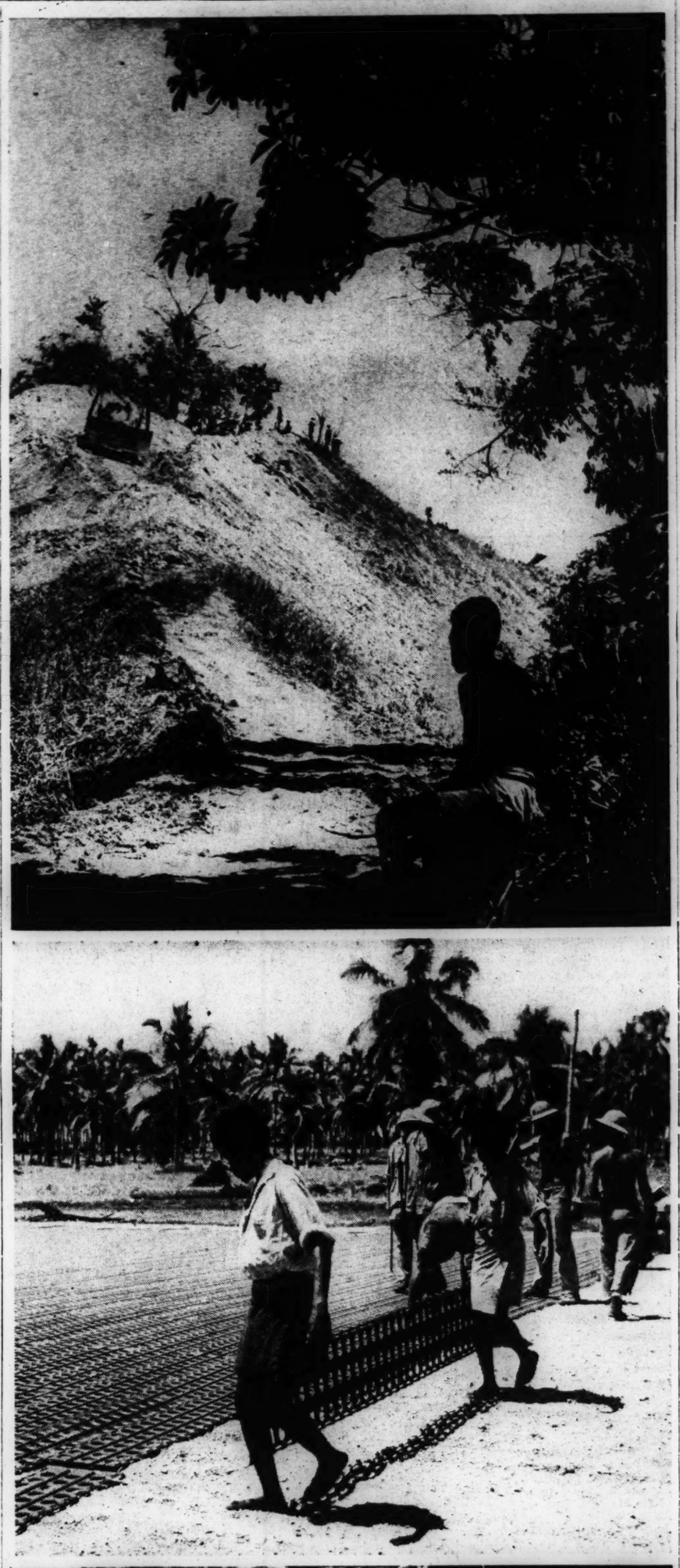
GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 13 (AP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross has appealed to warring nations to respect the individual's claim to "justice and protection from arbitrary measures" and to renounce unwarranted destruction and "methods of warfare which are prohibited by international law."

Dated July 24 and released Aug. 7, the message said:

"The International Committee of the Red Cross, confronted by horrors, distress and injustice resulting from war, has maintained as hitherto that it was their consistent duty to testify to their moral position and desire to serve by deeds rather than words.

"At the outbreak of war in 1939 and again on March 12 and May 12, 1940, the International Committee of the Red Cross voiced in appeals and messages to the governments their traditional views on methods of warfare. The Committee reminds all belligerents today of the tenor of these documents.

"Once more the International Committee of the Red Cross, deeply disturbed by the violence of hostilities, urge the powers engaged in the conflict to safeguard amidst all military necessities the natural claim of the individual to justice and protection from arbitrary measures and to refrain from imputing to him responsibility for acts which were not committed by him as well as to renounce the unwarranted destruction and in particular the use of deleterious methods of warfare which are prohibited by international law."



United States Army Signal Corps; Army Air Forces; Associated Press From United States Marine Corps

Activity on Guadalcanal Weaves Pattern for Victory in Pacific

Upper: A native water boy, employed by the United States Army, sits and watches progress on a road being built through the rugged hills, just behind the front lines. The road tops the ridge and is to come downtrail across the camera. This photograph shows difficulties of the terrain faced by United States forces on the Island. Center: Landing mats being laid on a graded airfield for the United States Army Air Forces. In the Southwest Pacific area, crushed coral is used for the foundation and to smooth out the hummocks. Lower: Marine Pfc. David Bravermanan (left) and Pfc. Andy Heryla of Minneapolis, Minn., try to barter with a native of the Bush tribe.

Memories of Duce To Tinge Museum?

By the Associated Press

The Berlin Radio reported Aug. 12 that the official residence of Mussolini before his downfall—the Palazzo Venezia—is to become a public museum, but that its art objects which have been removed as a precaution against air raids, will not be restored until the war is over.

Recorded by the Associated Press, the broadcast of a Rome dispatch said that hitherto the Palazzo Venezia, "which contained many ancient and modern sculptures and paintings," was open only to a few with special permits.

Built in 1450, once a Papal residence and later used by the Republic of Venice for its Ambassadors, the Palace was taken over by Mussolini on Christmas Day, 1922, after restoration work was completed. Il Duce lived there until his 'resignation.'

Outpost Transformed To Jungle Metropolis

New construction and revolutionary improvements in Solomons stronghold mark transition—Well-oiled highways replace dusty and muddy roads—Network of transports ply airways in South Pacific.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

GUADALCANAL, July 31. Delayed—New construction and revolutionary improvements in existing facilities have marked the transition of the "Canal" from the farthest-advanced American base to a way station now well at the rear.

Today there are several American-held strongholds nearer the Solomons fighting front than the onetime spearhead of the offensive against the Japanese.

Four months ago, a visitor adhered to the uniform of the day here if he wore heavy rubber boots, green coverall suits, and a thin helmet.

Mud and dust were so thick that if you appeared begrimed from head to toe in the mess hall or at a conference with an Admiral there were no side glances.

There were plenty of roads, but they were undrained and it was a major operation to navigate one in a jeep.

Plethora of Spam

Mess cooks had become adept at preparing Spam in a dozen different ways—but it was still Spam—morning, noon, and night.

Now and then a rifle shot was heard, but no one paid any attention. Wrecked planes were scattered here and there, and there was constant demand upon SeaBee-operated bulldozers to haul trucks and jeeps out of mud holes.

That was four months ago. Along the shore, a massive semipermanent land, air, and sea base with modern conveniences has been carved out of the mud and dust.

Officers are not yet required to wear neckties, but an island command order requires head-gear. If one ventures out of quarters in anything but clean khakis, low shoes and insignia, he is an exception to the rule.

When the moon is high, one or two enemy bombers will risk the extensive batteries of searchlights and antiaircraft guns, but with indecisive results. A tin helmet is rapidly becoming superfluous.

It's Different Now

For dinner last night, this camp served roast turkey, casseroled potatoes cooked in applesauce, quick-frozen green peas and cranberry sauce, topped off with apple pie. Plentiful ice water was supplied from an electric refrigerator The days of Spam have nearly disappeared, and gone, too, is most of the mud and dust.

Four-lane highways now course from one end of the base area to the other—still dirt-surfaced, but well-oiled and bordered with deep ditches to catch the heavy rains.

Elaborate road markers inform the driver that he is on "Highway 26," the "Shock Road," or "Johnson Highway." Halfway between Lunga Beach and Koli Point, a colored billboard places the boundary between "Lunga County" and "Koli County"—Courtesy Koli Chamber of Commerce!

At regular intervals speed limits are posted: "20 m. p. h. for trucks; 25 m. p. h. for jeeps" and a military police patrol the roads for offenders and mount traffic stands at heavy intersections.

No Shooting—Now!

On the scene of one of the heaviest battles last November, a white sign on a palm tree reads: "Positively no shooting."

Half-cylindrical corrugated iron Quonset huts and square, windowed and screened-in Dallas huts have replaced many of the grass-floored pyramidals.

Coral sidewalks connect the huts, Mess halls boast tables and chairs, and some are even equipped with blacked-out lounges, complete with leather-covered transoms, murals, electric lights, and reading desks.

Under orders from Admiral Halsey, quarters not completely screened in are fast disappearing. Extensive mosquito control has become so effective that a bite is a subject for conversation.

A post-office and mail-delivery system handles a heavy volume daily of letters, money orders, and parcel post—mail is still the Number 1 commodity.

For relaxation, there are open-air sound-movie theaters, some complete with graduated seats. Baseball parks, volley-ball courts, and ping-pong tables are scattered all over the area.

Even Dental Offices

There still are a few muddy camps and there are areas which show the results of a recent flood which inundated some camps with 10 to 12 feet of water. But by and large, Guadalcanal is becoming civilized. Tangible evidence is the presence of 25 fully-equipped dental offices.

These, however, are only the surface signs of far more important changes.

Henderson Field, which once was just a strip of dirt and coral hacked out of a palm forest, now has a huge aircraft-carrying capacity.

[One paragraph censored.]

A network of mail and personnel-carrying air transports which would do credit to any large metropolitan area ply the airways between Guadalcanal and every other South Pacific base. Some even carry air stewardesses.

Rush of Shipping

With an active fighting front only 100 miles or so to the north, there is a new rush of shipping—tank-landing craft, cargo lighters, small troop carriers, and heavy cargo and passenger liners moving continually in and out, supplying beach heads to the north and bringing back evacués.

From bases farther south enough supplies are rushed up to keep the equivalent of a medium-sized city population serviced with everything from candy, soap, toothbrushes and clothing to howitzers, ammunition, steam shovels and a wide variety of motor vehicles.

Machine shops, laundries, motor pools, gasoline and grease stations, and hospitals have filled in the open palm groves by the roadsides.

On the waterfront a large amount of cargo still is shifted in Higgins boats and amphibious trucks, which run down the beach into the water and up under the cranes of waiting ships without a stop.

[One paragraph censored.]

Under the impact of such extensive developments, the shell-torn battlefield of a year ago has been converted into one of the most important and strategically placed key bases in the entire South Pacific.

Court for 'Truly Guilty' French

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 13 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation set up yesterday a special commission to begin immediately an investigation of the cases of Frenchmen who collaborated with the Axis.

Not only public officials but private individuals such as lawyers, businessmen, newspapermen, and writers, suspected of having worked with the Germans and Italians prior to and after the Allied landings in North Africa, will come under scrutiny.

The members of the commission have not yet been announced.

An explanatory communiqué said "the task of the commission is to invoke adequate sanctions against those elected persons, civil servants or public agents who, since June 16, 1940, have by their acts or general personal attitude, either favored the enterprises of the enemy, harmed the action of the United Nations and resisting Frenchmen, attacked constitutional institutions or fundamental public liberties or knowingly drew or sought to draw direct material benefit from the application of Vichy regulations."

The communiqué said the commission would act impartially and would seek only the "truly guilty," distinguishing between those who gave orders and those who merely executed them. It also indicated that a distinction would be made against men who "knowingly associated themselves with a policy surpassing their strict obligations."

Penalties for those convicted have not yet been established but will be fixed according to the penal code of the French Republic. In cases where treason is established, the capital sentence is reported possible.

Virtually all of the exiled governments in London have lists of their nationals who aided the Axis or have been collaborating with the occupying authorities.

Ambassador Backs Argentine Stand

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Argentine Ambassador Felipe A. Espil has denounced press criticisms of Argentina, particularly an editorial in the Washington Post which called his country's policy "devious, disingenuous and double-faced."

Ambassador Espil said the "abusive and threatening language" of the editorial was not the best way to solve hemispheric problems.

"The formal maintenance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations is a natural consequence of Argentina's continued adherence to a policy of neutrality," he replied to the Post's charges that his country was playing "the Axis game."

Argentina's continued neutrality, the Ambassador declared in a statement, was not a breach of the Rio de Janeiro recommendations that republics of the Western Hemisphere break relations with the Axis. He said these recommendations did not constitute a pledge and that it was "unfair to accuse Argentina of having broken a solemn pledge."

"It is likewise too unfair to ignore the measures of continental collaboration that Argentina has taken, especially in the last two months," the statement continued.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Outdoor living at its most gracious can be enjoyed in this secluded terrace (left) forming an outdoor living room in the Kellogg Patton Garden in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, designed some years ago by Annette Hoyt Flanders, distinguished landscape architect. Shaded by fruit trees, with herbs overhanging the low wall, it is a charming spot for al fresco dining. Flower bordered path leads to a bench overlooking the garden of flowers and small vegetabies. (Right) This path, bordered by perennial flowers, on the McCann estate at Oyster Bay, Long Island, leads to a fruit and vegetable garden and an outdoor sports area, also designed by Mrs. Flanders. (Inset) Mrs. Flanders, who was awarded the Gold Medal in Landscape Architecture at the National Exhibition of the Architectural League in New York, for the finest landscape designing in the country, and is a fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, having received this honor because of the beauty of her work and her contributions to the promotion of fine landscape work both here and abroad.

Early Attention to Your Heating System Can Forestall Winter Waste of Warmth

Responsibility for keeping warm this winter will rest on the individual home owner's ability to get the maximum heat out of his home heating plant. What to do to insure maximum warmth within the scope of one's fuel ration is discussed in a series of four articles, of which this is the first.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How warm will your house be next winter?

It should be as warm as last winter, rationing boards are saying, provided there are no transportation breakdowns, no extraordinary demands for fuel from military services and no particularly cold weather.

But those are uncertain conditions upon which to rest the issue of whether or not you will be able to maintain last winter's 55 degrees at night and 65 degrees during the daytime. Hence, it's nice to know that with simple engineering foresight, it is possible to overcome your ration limitations by trapping the heat units you normally have wasted.

Keep Heat Inside

It comes as no genuine surprise to American families to hear the wartime rebuff that they are notoriously wasteful. When fuel was plentiful they tried without realizing it, perhaps, to heat the whole outdoors through leaks in their houses and in their heat production plants. Unless yours is the perfectly sealed house with heating equipment in A-1 condition you may be wasting from 30 to 50 per cent of the production capacity of your heating system.

Hence the conclusion . . . by elimination of wasteful practices you may be able to heat your house almost if not fully as warm as in pre-war days, and still keep within your fuel quotas.

Tracing clues to disappearing heat units, a modern Sherlock Holmes would give the famous "elementary, my dear Watson," to such important "musts" as cleaning out the boiler, servicing the burner, and cleaning the oil tank and fuel lines now before the emergency period puts a strain upon servicing agencies.

Order Fuel Early

Modern sleuths on the "heat loss" trail are as methodical and as analytical as Sherlock Holmes at his best. There is no guesswork in the measuring of the efficiency of your automatic heating system. They can measure the draft, stack temperatures and products of combustion with instruments capable of putting your plant in first-class regulation. Again . . . do this now while the labor is available. And do it two or three times in a heating season.

"Fill your fuel tanks now" is not a slogan of fuel rationing boards. They know, and you will learn, that it is not easy to fill your tanks now. But they do say "get your orders in as soon as you receive your coupons," for you may have to wait two, three or four weeks for delivery.

Conversion of fuel oil burners to coal is no longer being urged, since there is no guarantee that coal will be more sufficient than oil this winter.

Looking in your heating plant you may find that adding a "baffle" to the combustion chamber will improve combustion by holding heat longer inside the boiler. A new kind of baffle hangs directly in the center of the fire chamber, and can be installed in a few minutes, and cheaply.

Adjust Burner

If you have been cut 20 per cent in your fuel supply by rationing, you might offset the entire loss by adding a modern type of "air mixer" or turbulator to your heating system. Many of these mixers are old-fashioned. On the other hand, if the fuel nozzle is too large or too small, you are wasting heat.

Unburned fuel escapes when the ignition on your burner works late. You can tell by the elapsed time between the moment the electricity starts the burner purring, and the whirr that tells you the oil has started burning. Another thing, take a look in the fire box after the burner shuts off. If there's a lot of "frying" and smoke, you probably have a heat-wasting, oil-valve leak.

A good "don't" is not to change from one grade of oil to another without having the burner adjusted. Fuel savings will more than pay for the cost of adjusting.

Another point to remember is that one eighth of an inch of soot caked on the inside of the boiler is equal to 2 inches of solid concrete in preventing the heat from being absorbed into the heating plant. Air leaks around the fire door tend to cool off the boiler, letting heat into the basement. You can fix these leaks yourself with some asbestos cement.

Regulate Draft

If your boiler is undersized for the house, it eats more oil than is necessary. A draft regulator in the smoke pipe (stack) will stop a lot of heat units from wasting up the chimney.

Of course, all this is going to cost money. Yet the money expended for servicing, new equipment, and general adjustments is coming back to you in the form of better heating and lower heating costs. And if you cannot afford to lay out the cash for these investments, you can borrow the required funds through the Federal Housing Administration at a low rate of interest. Ask your bank about the liberal terms which allow for payments over a period of three years.

(Next article in this series, Friday, August 20, will show the new converted coal user how to get the most out of his unfamiliar heating system.)

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Small Gardens Are to Be More Popular After the War, Says Annette Flanders

By Margaret March-Mount
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

"The real reasons for any garden are use and pleasure it gives," Annette Hoyt Flanders, nationally known landscape architect, told me. She was taking time from gardening on her wooded estate, "The Shelter," at nearby Oconomowoc, to talk about postwar planning at home. The day of the big luxury showplace is gone, she believes. "For every large garden or estate I have designed, I have planned dozens of small ones," she said.

Looking up from new lettuce beds alongside the 40-year-old rose garden, she commented that there was a silver lining to some of our war clouds, and forecast that after the war, when there is no longer need for so many vegetables, we shall have greater numbers of small gardens. "They will be more beautiful, too," she predicted, "for through Victory Garden work, thousands of persons who had not gardened before will have come to know the soil and its possibilities.

"Soil must be well worked before it is at its best, so our Victory Gardens will furnish well-prepared sites for the development of other types of gardens. Use and beauty go hand in hand. Gardens should bring fresh foods and blooms, recreation and entertainment, artistically combined. My favorite garden, even in peacetime, is a combination of vegetables, fruits, and flowers," she said. "I love to go through the garden and nibble and sniff, pick parsley, smell a rose, see and feel the abundance of vegetation."

Mrs. Flanders thinks, too, that gardens should be outdoor living rooms. In putting an inclosure around to secure privacy, one may also feature a view beyond the garden, planting low in certain parts, and high at each side, so as to frame it—perhaps a view into a neighbor's garden, at the same time, providing the neighbor a view of one's own.

Center of Interest

Mrs. Flanders points out that a common error is to try to create a feeling of space in a small garden, by pushing out the planting to the border—an error that defines the boundary, and shows how small the garden really is. The aim should be, instead, to hold the attention within the garden by making its central portion charming, by calling attention not to the limitations, but to the beauty. Another error is to attempt what is popularly known as a naturalistic garden, which she says is too often really nothing but a shallow imitation.

"Many useful plants are also ornamental," she reminded. "Parsley is a charming edge for a flower bed. Red cabbage and purple kale are effective in flower arrangement. Tomato vines can be grown in espalier form, as one trains a fruit tree, and are attractive against a whitewashed fence."

Mrs. Flanders began her career at the age of two and one-half years, digging with a spoon in the home garden under her grandmother's guidance. An early ambition was to hybridize, become a present-day Burbank and produce more and better plants, somewhat as grass and wheat have lately been crossed to create a perennial wheat that will yield year after year without being replanted.

Mrs. Flanders started building gardens as a contribution to charity. Later, through necessity, avocation became vocation, and her life work the designing of beauty for others. Building gardens is but part of it; through lecturing and teaching classes of laymen, she has helped many to realize their own ability to surround themselves with beauty. "One only needs the desire to make a beautiful garden, then the way will open," she says.

More Small Gardens

Plans, paintings, and photographs all but cover the walls and fill the huge files in her Milwaukee offices. Mrs. Flanders is convinced that the great number of small houses to be built after the war will tremendously increase the number of smaller, simpler gardens which will require less upkeep. Most of the French gardens were of this double purpose type, she says, for the French are a thrifty people who make their gardens serve their practical as well as their aesthetic needs.

While it may not occur to the average individual to think of professional landscaping in connection with small gardens, Mrs. Flanders pointed out that these form the bulk of most professional landscape work. Professional advice and help in planning a small garden are of particular value, she explains, where advantage must be taken of every bit of space. Mrs. Flanders is especially interested in working on small gardens because of their important contribution to the average American home.

Landscape architecture is not merely the building of a flower garden, she points out; it covers all types of land development, and is the art of adapting land to all phases of human use and enjoyment.

With so many young men in the armed forces, Mrs. Flanders anticipates the need for trained landscape architects, and thinks this field will prove attractive to young women now planning careers.

Use Root Vegetables—They're Plentiful

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Greens may come and greens may go, with the vagaries of the seasons, but root vegetables go on the whole year 'round.

Strictly speaking, if you are horticulturally minded, not all vegetables that grow beneath the ground are roots. White potatoes are tubers, and onions are bulbs. But for popping into the pot, we'll call them all roots.

Carrots, now flourishing in Victory Gardens, are cheap and plentiful in the markets. Red beets, white and yellow turnips, creamy colored parsnips, green spring onions, brown, red and silver skinned onions make a brilliant bouquet to pluck from a Victory Garden or off a well-laden vegetable stand.

Flavors range from mild to tangy, but besides the joy of color and taste, all these "humble" vegetables offer rich stores of food value. They rate another score on versatility. Prepared in any one of a dozen ways, they clamor for recognition along with more pretentious vegetables.

When it comes to food value, there's a lot in the cooking, and much is won or lost right in the boiling pot. Here are some hints on that score.

Scrub well before cooking, and start root vegetables in boiling salted water, about 1 teaspoon of salt to a quart of water.

Young, tender roots need only enough water to prevent them from sticking to the pan. For older roots, have enough boiling water to cover.

To keep the flavor of onions and turnips mild, leave the kettle uncovered. To speed the cooking of others, put on the lid.

Boil root vegetables whole in their skin unless too strong or tough. Their jackets are intended to hold in food value and flavor. If peel it you must, make the peelings thin or scrape no more than skin deep.

To keep beets from losing their bright red, leave on the long taproot and an inch or two of stem. A quick dip into cold water loosens the jacket on a cooked beet so it slips off like a glove.

Carrots, turnips, onions, cook more quickly if sliced or diced. Serve in their own juice, or if too much juice is left in the pan, use in soup, sauce, or gravy.

CARROTS

For a new flavor fillip, chop chives or carrot greens into the white sauce for creamed carrots.

Try frying carrot strips and bits of diced green pepper together. Delicious! And celery instead of green pepper is just as good.

Carrots make a wonderful meat stretcher. Combine equal parts of grated raw carrot and chopped lamb, or beef or hamburger. Make into cakes and fry, or use a carrot-meat mixture as the filling for a hearty biscuit roll.

Fried Carrots

Wash and scrape medium-sized carrots and cut lengthwise into thin slices. Slice apple rings with the skins on. Place carrots in frying pan with a little melted fat or bacon drippings, cover tightly and cook until almost tender. Add the apples, sprinkle with salt, brown or white sugar, and brown well.

Or, fry carrots and sliced onions together.

Carrots or Turnips O'Brien

Cook turnips or carrots until tender. Chop, and season with salt and pepper. Add chopped green or sweet red pepper. Melt 2 tablespoons fat in a frying pan, and spread a thin, even layer of the vegetable in the pan. Heat over a low flame and serve hot.

Carrot Scallop

1 egg
1 cup milk
3 cups raw carrots, cut fine
1 tablespoon melted fat
Salt and pepper

Beat the eggs slightly. Add milk, carrots, fat and salt and pepper. Pour into a greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until set. Serves 6.

Carrots With Cheese

3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted
3 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
¾ cup grated cheese
3½ cups cooked carrots

Blend butter and flour, add milk slowly and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add seasonings and ½ cup cheese. Place carrots in a buttered baking dish, cover with sauce and sprinkle top with remaining cheese. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

BEETS

Minted Beets

2 pounds cooked whole beets
3 tablespoons mint jelly
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Combine jelly, butter and beets. Heat slowly, stirring occasionally until beets are glazed.

Beet Soup

Here's a quick way to make beet soup something like Russian borsch, but using leftovers:

Chop cooked beets very fine, and add to beef broth, along with chopped cooked onion, carrot or cabbage. Season with dried or fresh herbs and serve very hot, with sour cream, if desired.

Beets in Orange Sauce

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
¾ cup water
1½ teaspoons grated orange rind
¾ cup orange juice
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons sugar
3½ cups cooked beets, sliced

Melt butter, stir in flour and add water slowly. Add orange rind, orange juice, salt, pepper and sugar. Cook until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Add beets and heat. Serves 8.

PARSNIPS

Parsnip Fritters

2 eggs
2 cups mashed parsnips
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
¾ cup milk
3 tablespoons flour
Fat

Beat eggs until very light, add parsnips and beat well. Stir in salt, butter, milk and flour. Drop by spoonfuls into a small amount of fat, turning to brown both sides. Garnish with parsley. Serves 6 to 8.

Scalloped Parsnips

Arrange cooked parsnips, split lengthwise, in a shallow baking dish. Pour over them thin white sauce, sprinkle with bread crumbs, and bake until sauce bubbles and crumbs are brown.

Baked Turnips

2 pounds turnips
¼ cup butter or margarine
1½ teaspoons salt
1½ teaspoons sugar
⅓ cup water

Pare turnips and cut into cubes. Place in a baking dish with remaining ingredients. Cover closely and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 hour or until tender. Serves 6 to 8.

Turnips With Pepper Sauce

½ cup chopped onion
1 cup chopped green pepper
4 tablespoons fat
1 recipe medium white sauce
3 cups cooked turnips

Cook onion and green pepper in fat until tender. Add white sauce and turnips and heat thoroughly. Serves 6 to 8.

Indians in Mexico Show Tie With Many American Tribes

By Ta-de-Win
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Stalwart and friendly Indians everywhere in colorful Mexico! The sarape-wrapped Tarascan, with his wife sporting a long, full red skirt; the Aztec in knee-length white breeches and still whiter shirt; the tall Zapotec and squat Huasteca; the stately Tehuana in frilled, white headpiece and gorgeously embroidered skirt and blouse, and the non-descript city Indian trudging along with his faithful dog close upon his heels! Now where did they come from and when?

To have light shed on this ever intriguing Indian migration question I sought out the anthropologist, Prof. Wigberto Jimenez Moreno, in his office in the National Museum. Professor Moreno's answers to those two all-important questions, furnish another link in the already strong chain of Hemispheric solidarity. He says that the main stream of Indian migration came from Asia across Behring Strait, down through Canada and the United States into Mexico and still further southward. Picture those streaming hordes of stolid, dark-skinned Indians treking southward, ever southward, though their moving columns thinned from time to time as some Indian groups stayed in what is now Canada and the United States. And so it happens that Mexican Indians have numerous relatives in the countries up north.

Tie South U. S. Is Found

In fact some ceramics recently found in the Huaxteca region, Mexico, is of the same type as that which has been known for years in Arkansas. And this discovery is one of the reasons for convening the third Conference of the Round Table of the Mexicon Society of Anthropology, which is to meet here in Mexico from Aug. 25 to Sept. 2. Then anthropologists from the United States and Latin America are to discuss Indian cultural affiliations thought to exist between Mexico, Central America and the southeastern and southwestern part of the United States, specially between the ancient Indians of Arkansas and the Huaxtecos. And perhaps there will be brought to light a common family tree for the two friendly nations, north and south of the Rio Grande.

However, in answer to my question if there were not Indians who were always in Mexico, so far as is known, Professor Morano explained that some Indians have been in Mexico a long time, just how long he couldn't say, as the usual means of establishing chronology is so far either by tree-ring analysis, or by the careful study of pottery, and the pottery horizon in Mexico is comparatively late, somewhere between 300 and 500 B. C.

Four Distinct Groups

But there are four distinct Mexican groups able to be definitely placed: first, the Hokan-Siouan, who came from nobody knows where, but who have their linguistic aunts and cousins among the Pomo of California, the Yumas of Arizona and the Sioux of the Dakotas.

Then came the Macro-Mayance which include the Mayas and their offshoots and offspring; next there arrived the Macro-Otomangue, under which heading are listed the Otomis, and last came the Yuto-Aztecas, who left behind them the Utes and the Papagos of the United States. These Yuto-Azteca migrants probably settled in Mexico 15 centuries ago, while Professor Moreno sets the date of the arrival of the other three groups way into B. C.

Even at this there are still tribes in Mexico that were here long before these groups and which have not been tabulated, as the Pericu Indians of lower California, though physical anthropology has already discovered a relationship between these Indians and the very ancient people of Lagoa Santa in Brazil, according to Sr. Moreno.

How They Got Names

The way that some tribes, that have not come under the anthropologic microscope, obtained their names is interesting. Take the Tarascans, which word is comparatively recent, bestowed upon these Indians by the Spaniards. In those days it was the custom of the Indian father to give his daughter to a Conquistador, thus acquiring a son-in-law, which in their language is "tarascue," and this name, modified to Tarascan, has clung to these Indians, who make up such an integral and picturesque part of the country around Pátzcuaro, Michoacán.

In the summing up, it all seems so simple. Those Indian tribes that liked to travel kept on going, others lingered along the way so that today it is difficult to find any Indian tribe in the Americas that hasn't linguistic relatives in some part of the Western Hemisphere, which makes us one big family, as far as Indians are concerned.

Prof. Moreno received his B. A. Degree in the University of Mexico, studied in the Graduate School of Anthropology at Harvard University and has a Guggenheim Fellowship for further study.

Farmers Scan '44 Program; No Definite Group Victory

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Now that the 1944 farm program has been wrapped up and delivered to the country by Congress, farm organizations are taking stock to see to what extent it was tailored to the measure of their demands. On the whole, they find only moderate changes, so that no one organization can claim great victories or losses. The best features of existing legislation doubtless were retained, in the opinion of the majority of farm organizations.

But one thing is clear from the comments of the various farm groups upon the program, and that is that there is no solid "bloc" of farm organizations—no united front for agriculture despite the common use of the term "farm bloc" to indicate that there is.

The biggest agricultural issue in this Congress—whether to adopt food subsidies—found agriculture divided with the Farmers' Union backing the administration's subsidy program, and the three largest farm organizations—American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives—united in opposition to it.

Extension for CCC

On this issue nobody is claiming a victory. For decision was in effect postponed by the extension of the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation until next January. Said a Farm Bureau publication: "Final action was inconclusive because the substitute resolution passed did not either legalize or prohibit roll-back sudsidies and left the roll-backs both clouded as to legality and limited as to funds. "The matter will certainly come before Congress this fall, before the CCC extension expires.

The subsidy controversy overshadowed other farm legislation; nevertheless a good deal was accomplished in other agricultural fields. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration stands. This satisfies the major farm organizations which have agreed, despite their criticism of specific aspects of it, that its main outlines are sound. Appropriation of $400,000,000 for soil conservation and soil building practices and for certain specified commodity payments is in general a measure approved by farm organizations.

AAA's Funds Cut

Funds were appropriated for 1942 parity payments, but no authorization for 1943 payments was made. Some of the farm organizations which had asked for such authorization still have hope that appropriations will be made later.

Reduction in funds for administrative expense of the AAA was in line with the expressed policy of the Grange and the Farm Bureau, which have been hammering away for Government economy. These funds were cut from about $54,000,000 to $30,000,000. But it is not clear that this means an outright reduction, because expenses of the War Food Administration, including county war boards, are not henceforth to be paid by the AAA as formerly. Congress appropriated $25,000,000 for these purposes.

The long-standing argument among the farm organizations over the Farm Bureau tie-up with the United States Extension Service appeared when Congress considered a proposal to transfer the informational activities of the local AAA committees to the State extension services. To such a transfer the Grange and the Farmers Union, rarely allies, were united in opposition, while the Farm Bureau naturally favored it. Congress settled the matter by abolishing the AAA informational services outright.

Probably second only to the subsidy debate was that on Farm Security. The Farmers' Union, which championed the Farm Security Administration, charged the Farm Bureau with a selfish desire to abolish the FSA in toto, but Farm Bureau leaders claimed they wanted only to see its alleged socialistic policies eliminated and its affairs put on a more economical basis.

The compromise solution effected by Congress pretty well satisfies the Farm Bureau. Administrative expense for rural rehabilitation was cut in half, loans and grants were reduced from about $100,000,000 to $60,000,000. The Farmers' Union maintains these cuts are far too drastic, but the Farm Bureau approves the program adopted.

Probably the keenest disappointment to all the farm groups was the abolition of crop insurance. The Farmers' Union predicts the question of its restoration will come up when Congress reconvenes. With the price roll-back and subsidy issue still alive, it appears that Congress won't be allowed to forget the farmers even though it has finished the main job of drafting the 1943 farm program.

Henry Ford II Back at Dearborn

DETROIT, Aug. 13 (AP)—Lieut. (j. g.) Henry Ford II has been released from active duty in the United States Naval Reserve to enable him to take up important duties at the Ford Motor Company.

The eldest son of the late Edsel B. Ford was placed on the inactive list on July 26.

"I am planning to familiarize myself with all phases of the Company's business," he said today.

Last May 26, Henry Ford, founder, resumed the presidency of the Ford Motor Company and Henry II was re-elected to the board of directors. The younger Henry Ford is married and the father of two daughters.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Biddle Warns of Racial Unrest As Result of Improper Housing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle expressed the opinion today that improper housing and recreational facilities for both Negroes and whites had been a contributing factor to the Detroit riots and "other racial or hoodlum clashes" in recent months.

Mr. Biddle said it seemed to him to be advisable, therefore, that responsible officials give careful consideration to the availability of such facilities before taking any steps to fill manpower requirements in already congested areas.

Mr. Biddle made his observations in a letter to Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, New York City, who had written to express concern over statements attributed to him in reports to President Roosevelt on racial problems.

Mr. Granger said a story in the New York Post on Aug. 9 created "a storm of discussion among white liberals, as well as Negroes," in that "many persons have leaped to the assumption that you have proposed to the President that the powers of the Federal Government be invoked to control the migration of Negroes as distinguished from other groups of war workers."

Mr. Biddle replied that any suggestions he made to the President were "strictly confidential" and that it would be "highly inappropriate" for him to comment on their contents. He added:

"However, it seems to me appropriate to give you my views on the question of excluding Negroes from over-crowded areas, since your letter is particularly addressed to that question.

"Those who have made an objective study of the Detroit riots and other racial or hoodlum clashes are of the opinion that certainly one cause of the trouble springs from improper housing and recreational facilities for Negroes as well as for whites, particularly in the over-congested production centers. They believe also that it is extremely difficult for cities to absorb large migrations of war workers, whether Negro or white, over a brief period; and that these migrations therefore necessarily contain the seeds of future dislocations."

Mr. Biddle told Mr. Granger he did not feel any effort should be made to prevent the free movement of individuals from one place to another, whether Negro or white, except as war requirements for manpower must be met.

"The whole problem," he said, "seems to be one which requires careful study and research before any program can be worked out; and particularly study by those private organizations which are devoted to Negro welfare.

"In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the fact that I know of no present plan to prohibit migration—either private or governmental, of either white or Negro—that is now being considered."

Retailers Criticize Scheme To Use Food-Ration Tokens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Premature announcement here of the intention of the Office of Price Administration to put into effect about Jan. 1, a new system of food ration tokens, has stirred sharp criticism from retailers, the very ones the scheme is supposed to benefit.

Delegates attending the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, Inc., are unanimous in declaring that this scheme to use permanent tokens as change for food ration stamps, is "another example of bureaucratic bungling by OPA."

The plan had not at the time of the statement here, Aug. 10, been announced in Washington. It was made public here by Edward F. Stegen, Regional OPA Rationing Executive, and Louis Kroeger, Executive Officer of the OPA Rationing Department in Washington, because of a premature and incomplete reference to it by another OPA official before the meat retailers' convention earlier.

Walter H. Ralsom, head of the Meat Rationing Division of the OPA Trade Section in Washington, had referred to the token plan at the convention as a possibility. Speculation aroused by this comment caused Mr. Stegen and Mr. Kroeger to consider the wisdom of a clarifying announcement, in that "the cat had been let out of the bag." It had not been intended to make a public announcement until some time later.

The first official statement about use of food ration tokens came from Chicago rather than Washington therefore, not from choice but because of unanticipated circumstances, Mr. Stegen explains.

Shopkeepers as a whole have from the start found much to criticize in the price and rationing system. Their reaction now is, it is pointed out, altogether consistent, and perhaps not unexpected, but it had been hoped that the idea could be presented in such a way as to encourage a more sympathetic response.

The meat dealers, in effect, say: "It has taken many months to educate the public to the present system, and it will take longer before the new plan can begin to operate smoothly. The result will be extreme confusion."

OPA officials do not deny the difficulties involved, but hold that in the end the plan will prove of tremendous benefit.

The purpose is, Mr. Stegen says, to eliminate much of the paper work that has made the present system so cumbersome and difficult of enforcement. Under the new system tokens in denominations of one to five points, in red and blue ration stamps, which in turn will all be of the same large denomination, and will have no expiration date.

Besides doing away with much of the sorting work and bookkeeping for the merchant, this system, it is held, will tend to prevent hoarding, for buyers will not, as at present, rush to use remaining stamps, even though they don't need the food.

Bill Demands Extreme Penalty In Cases of Willful War Frauds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Representative Sam Hobbs (D), of Alabama declared Aug. 12 that any person willfully delivering defective materials to the armed forces is guilty of "treason," and he predicted Congress would enact the extreme penalty for such a crime.

The Alabamian, member of the Judiciary Committee, said the War and Justice Departments had approved his bill, which would write the extreme penalty into the Sabotage Act of World War I.

"I cannot think of a more treasonable act," he said, "than a person or concern, for private gain, producing and delivering inferior materials, which might cost the lives of many of our boys and endanger the success of military operations."

So far-reaching is the Hobbs bill that it would hold stockholders accountable, under certain circumstances, where an offense is committed by a company.

"That should make the stockholders more careful in the selection of directors," he said.

Under present law, the maximum penalty on a war frauds conviction is two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine, and the severest punishment under the Sabotage Law is 30 years, except where there is a military trial with the capital penalty permissible.

Tom Clark, Assistant Attorney General, said there now are 131 war frauds cases pending in the Justice Department, and that four or five of these involve charges of willful delivery of defective material to the armed forces. The Department already has prosecuted 43 frauds cases, with 39 convictions and four aquittals, he said.

The Hobbs bill would provide fines up to $1,000,000 in addition to imprisonment or execution.

'Pied Piper' of Washington Too Good

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Jim Young has trapped himself out of his job as official rat-catcher of the United States Capitol. He got just too good.

Announcing the return of Mr. Young to his previous job as a janitor, Arthur E. Cook, assistant architect of the Capitol, disclosed that the Capitol's war against rodents has been fought to a successful conclusion.

"We are getting only about two a week now," Mr. Cook said. "We have them whipped."

At the rate of two rats a week, Mr. Cook figured, there no longer was any percentage in using Mr. Young exclusively as a $120-a-month rat-catcher. That figures out at close to $14 a rat. Only six months ago, Mr. Young's pay a rat was in pennies, based on a weekly catch that reached a peak of 352 early this year.

False Stamps Lead To Grocers' Arrests

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13 (AP)—United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson announced Aug. 12 that six Philadelphia grocers were arrested on charges involving counterfeit ration coupons during a series of grocery store raids in which "thousands" of bogus coupons were seized.

The raids, Mr. Gleeson said, were the first steps in "the smashing of one of the largest bootleg sugar rings in the country." The Office of Price Administration, the United States Secret Service and the Alcohol Tax Unit have obtained an undisclosed number of search and seizure warrants and "more raids and arrests" are due, Mr. Gleeson said.

Those arrested are Alexander Serno, Harry Riciovene, Samuel Casella and Vincent Marano, charged with depositing counterfeit coupons in their ration banking accounts; Charles Calarmo, charged with possessing counterfeit coupons, and Dominick Sparango, charged with participating in Mr. Marano's deposits. They were held in bail ranging from $1,500 to $2,500.

Helicopter Mass Output About Ready to Start

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13 (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins said Aug. 11 his firm, Higgins Aircraft, Inc., was prepared to build helicopters in mass production.

Mr. Higgins said his helicopter, designed and developed by Enea Bossi, internationally-known airplane designer and consulting engineer for Mr. Higgins, would be given a test soon and that War Department officials had been invited to witness it and offer suggestions.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (½g)	22	22	22
200	Airc Access	3½	3½	3½
30	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	113½	113½	113½
350	Alum Ltd (h3a)	91¼	89¾	91
100	Alum Co Am	107¼	107¼	107½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114	114	114
100	Am Box Board (¾g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
100	Am Cap pf (.30k)	27½	27½	7½
500	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	7	7	7
100	Am C P&LA (¾g)	36	36	36
800	Am Cit P&LB	2¾	2¾	2¼
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	41½	41	41½
200	Am & Fgn P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
25	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	111½	111½	111½
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Am Laun Mch (1½g)	27	27	27
1000	Am Light & T (1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¾
25	Am Mfg (1g)	34¼	34¼	34¼
100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
400	Am Meter (½g)	23½	23	23
25	Am Pot & Ch (¾g)	50¼	50¼	50¼
400	Am Republics (.10g)	11	11	11
1900	Am Superpow	½	½	½
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	103	103	103
500	Am Superpow pf	14¼	14	14
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	12	12	12
60	Appal El Pow pf 4½	110¼	110¼	110¼
500	Ark Nat Gas	4	4	4
1000	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅛	4	4⅛
10	Ark P & L pf (7)	96½	96½	96½
400	Aro Equip (¼G)	19½	19	19½
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
600	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Atl Rayon (¼g)	8	8	8
200	Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Automat Prod (½g)	4½	4½	4½
50	Avery&S pf (1½)	21	21	21
200	Ayreshire P Coll	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
800	Babcock&WH (½g)	21	21	21
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38¼	38¼	38¼
500	Barium Sta Stl	2	2	2
100	Basic Refract (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Bickfords (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Bliss (E W) (2)	13⅝	13½	13⅝
200	Blue Ridge	2	2	2
100	Braz Tr L&P (h¾g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Brewst Aero	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1800	Bridgpt Mach	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
10	Bridg Mach pf	118	118	118
100	Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Br-Am Tb br (.225g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Brown F&W	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Brown-F Dist	12	12	12
400	Brown Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Buf N&EP pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Burry Biscuit	3½	3½	3½
100	Calamba Sug	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Callite Tung (.20g)	5	5	5
500	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Carrier Corp	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Casco Prod (1g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	CenNYPow pf (5)	95¾	94¾	94¾
700	Cessna Airc (1g)	9	9	9
100	ChambMWSt(.30g)	7	7	7
100	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	82	82	82
50	Chi Riv & Mch (¼g)	7¼	7	7¼
925	Childs pf	25½	24½	25
10500	Cities Service	14⅝	13¼	14⅝
350	Sit Svc pf	87¼	86	87¼
200	Cit Svc pf B	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Cit Svc pf BB	82	82	82
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Claude Neon Lts	½	½	½
100	Cleve Tract (¾g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	12	12	12
500	Colon Develop	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
300	Colonial Airl	8½	8¼	8½
50	Colts PFarm (2¼g)	50	50	50
310	Colum G&E pf (5)	54½	53	54½
300	Comwlth & So war	3-64	3-64	3-64
10	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	109	109	109
100	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	37¼	37¼	37¼
400	Cons Royalty (10)	2	2	2
100	Cons Textile	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Cont Roll & Stl(¾g)	10¼	10	10
200	Copper Range (½g)	6	6	6
200	Corroon & Rey	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
1200	Creole Pet	28⅛	27½	28
300	Crown C Pet	4	3⅞	4
2200	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	19A	18¾	19
500	Darby Pet (1g)	17	17	17
100	Derby Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Det Gray Ir	1	1	1
600	DetMichStove (.20g)	3	3	3
100	Det Stl Prod (½g)	19½	19½	19½
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	11⅛	11	11
200	East Gas & F	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	EastG&F 6pf(2¼k)	34	34	34
25	East G&F pr pf(4½)	55¾	55¾	55¾
50	East Sta pf A	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	EEast Sta pf B	23	23	23
4900	El Bond & Sh	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1400	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	79¼	78½	79¼
400	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	74	73¼	74
100	El P&L war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Emp Dis El pf (6k)	94¼	94¼	94¼
800	Equity Corp	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	Fairchild Av (½g)	8¼	8	8⅛
100	Fairchild En&Air	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
175	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	102¾	102¼	102¾
200	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20	20	20
50	Fuller GA (2e)	12	12	12
10	Gen G&E pf B	99	99	99
40	Gen Share pf (6d)	73	73	73
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	111	111	111
400	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	15¾	16	156
50	Gt Atl & P nv (3¼g)	81¾	81¾	81¾
10	Gulf St Ut 5½s pf(5½	109	109	109
200	Hall Lamp (.20g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Hecla Min (¼g) xd	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Heyden Chem (.40g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	26	26	26
700	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Ill Iowa Pow	3	3	2⅞
500	Ill Iowa/Pow div ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Ill IowaPwpf1⅞ak	35½	35⅜	35⅜
100	Ill Zinc (1.05g)	12	12	12
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	13⅞	13½	13⅞
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25	Indus Finan pf	31	31	31
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Int Petrol (h1)	19	18⅝	19
200	Jacobs (F.L.)	5	5	5
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	94	94	94
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	160	100	100
300	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
80	Koppers Co pf (6)	100	99½	99½
200	Lack RR NJ	29½	29	29
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13	13	13
100	Lane-Wells (¾g)	11	11	11
800	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
100	Line Material (½e)	11	11	11
400	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
1300	Long Isl Ltg	1½	1½	1½
50	Long Is L pf	48½	48¼	48½
650	Long Is L pf B	44½	43¾	44½
500	Louis L&E (.30g)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
500	Manati Sug war	2	1⅞	2
200	Mangel Strs	5½	5¼	5½
400	McCord Rad B	3¼	3	3
300	Memph N Gas (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Merritt-C&S	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Metal Tex (.20g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Mid St P A vtc (.45g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Mid St P B vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
200	MidlStl n-cum (2)	20¾	20	20¼
25	Midvale (1½g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
125	Minn Min&M (1.20)	55½	55½	55½
200	Molybdenum (⅜g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	Monogram Pict	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	MuskegPRing (.45g)	11½	11½	11½
1300	Nat2Bellas Hess	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Nat Cont (1)	13	13⅝	13⅝
1300	at Fuel G (1)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
10	Nat P&L pf (6)	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
100	Nat Refin	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
100	Nat Un Rad	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Nebr Pow pf (7)	108¾	108¾	108¾
150	NY&HonRos (1.15g)	20	19	19
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	100	100	100
10	NYStaE&G pf (5.10)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
400	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	75	75	75
100	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
80	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	108½	108½	108½
300	Nor Sta Pw A	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Ogden Corp (¾g)	4	4	4
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	53½	53½	53½
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35½	35½	35½
20	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	92½	92¼	92½
3400	Pantepec Oil Ven	8	7⅝	7⅞
1600	Pennroad (¼e)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
200	Pa Gas & El A	¾	¾	¾
120	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99¼	99	99¼
50	Pepperell (10)	119	119	119
1500	Phoenix Sec	26⅞	25¾	26⅞
1000	Pioneer Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7	7	
40	Pitts&Lake E (2½g)	60½	59⅞	60½
200	Premier Gold (h.06)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Prod Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	RKO opt war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Red Bank Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Reed Roll Bit (.60g)	25	25	25
500	Reiter-Fost	⅜	⅛	⅛
800	Republic Avia (¼g)	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Richfield Oil war	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Roch G&E pf D (6)	106½	106½	106½
300	Russeks F Ave (¼g)	6	5¾	6
100	St Lawrence pf (h1)	15½	15½	15½
600	St. Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	St Regis P pf (5¼k)	134¾	134¾	134
300	Salt Dome Oil	6½	6½	6½
300	Scullin Stl (1g)	12	12	12
800	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
105	Selby Shoe	16½	16½	16½
1200	Selected Indus	½	⅞	½
100	Selected Indus cv	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Seton Leather	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
100	Solar Airc (.10g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15	Sonotone	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Soss Mfg (.10g)	5	5	5
100	Span & Gen reg	5	5	5
100	Stand Cap&S (¼e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	18	18	18
50	St Pow & Lt pf	51¾	51¾	51¾
10300	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Sterl Brew (.30e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
50	Stetson (JB)	6	6	6
100	Stinnes (H)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Sullivan Mach (1¼g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	Sunray Oil (10g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Taggart	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Tampa El 1.20g	23	23	23
200	Texon Oil & L (.20g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Tilo Roof (.30g)	6½	6½	6½
10	ToddS⅜hpyds(1¼g)	58¼	58¼	58¼
400	Transweet Oil (¼g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
2300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2000	Unit Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Unit Gas pf 9k 34g	119½	119¼	119½
100	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
50	Unit Milk Prod (1½g)	35¼	35¼	35¼
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70½	70½	70½
50	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43½	43½	43½
75	US & I Sec pf 2k	73¼	73¼	73¼
100	U S Foil B (.30g)	7	7½	7½
700	United Stores (35b)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Wall Pap	2½	2½	2½
400	Univ Pict vtc	17½	17⅜	17½
200	Utility Equit	1½	1½	1½
400	West Va C & C (½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Wey'berg Shoe (¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Wright Harg (h.30)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

Total stock sales today, estimated, 120,000 shares; year ago, 51,850 shares.

Int'l Harvester Cuts Contract Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—The International Harvester Company said it had made voluntary price reductions in three of its armament contracts that would cut government expenditures by more than $16,000,000.

J. L. McCaffrey, second vice-president, said the contracts concerned covered the manufacture of materiel at St. Paul, Milwaukee and Indianapolis and that the slashes were made possible by time and money saving improvements in operations.

The net cut in costs included all past reductions from the original contract prices and the differences between current prices and original prices projected to the termination of the contracts.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat					
Chicago		1.43⅜	1.42⅞	1.43⅜	1.43
Minneapolis		1.36⅛	1.35¾	1.35¾	1.35¼
Kansas City		1.37⅝	1.37¼	1.37⅜	N1.37⅜
Winnipeg (Oct)		1.10¼	1.09⅞	1.09½	1.10¼
Dec. wheat					
Chicago		1.45⅜	1.44⅞	1.45¼	1.45
Minneapolis		1.38	1.36⅞	1.37½	1.37⅛
Kansas City		1.39⅛	1.38¾	1.38⅞	1.38¾
Winnipeg		1.08¾	1.08¼	1.08½	1.08⅞
May wheat					
Chicago		1.47¾	1.46½	1.47	1.46½
Minneapolis		1.40⅜	1.40¼	1.40¼	1.39¾
Kansas City		1.40⅜	1.40⅛	1.40½	1.40⅛
Winnipeg		1.09¼	1.08⅞	1.09	1.09
Sept. oats		.68⅞	.68¼	.68⅝	.68¼
Minneapolis		.64⅛	.63⅜	.64	.63¾
Winnipeg (Oct)				.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	.96½	.97½	.96¼	.97½	.96⅝
Dec.	99	1.00	99	.99⅝	99
May	1.01¾	1.02⅞	1.01¾	1.02⅝	1.01⅞

Wool

Grease

Oct.				92.8B	93.0
Dec				90.0N	90.0
March				87.5N	87.5
May				86.5N	86.5
July				84.0B	83.5

Tops

Oct.	132.5	132.5	132.5	131.5B	132.5
Dec	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0B	124.4
March	114.1	114.4	114.1	113.8B	113.7
May	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.2B	111.3

B-Bid. N-Nominal.

Cotton

October	19.92	19.93	19.89	19.91	19.90
December	19.79	19.81	19.76	19.81	19.75
March	19.66	19.66	19.61	19.65	19.63
May	19.50	19.50	19.49	19.49	19.50
July	19.35	19.37	19.33	19.37	19.39

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, Aug. Sept., Oct., 6.63 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Oct.				43.50	44.00
Potatoes					
Nov.				2.91	2.95
Jan.				4.22N	3.22

N-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
20a	Bird & Son. Inc	12½	12½	12½	12
4.50a	Bos & Albany	97½	97½	97½	97⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	68½	67¼	67¼	68½
	Bos & Me pr pf	23¾	23	23⅛	23⅝
	Bos & Me st A pf	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
2.25a	East G&F pf	34	34	34	34
	East Mass St Ry	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
.50a	Eastern SS	9½	9½	9½	9½
1.00b	Employers Gp	34	34	34	34
2.00	Mergenthaler	48½	47¾	48½	48½
.35a	Narr Rac Asso	5½	5½	5½	5½
	Nat Service	9c	9c	9c	9c
2.75a	NET&T	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102
	NorthButte	51c	51c	51c	50c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	96¾	96¾	96¾	95¼
.60	Shawmut Assoc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12½
1.20a	Torrington	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
.50	Unit Shoe M	70¾	70	70	70
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	42¾

*Ex-dividend. (Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	106½	106¼	106¼
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	107½	107½	107½
9	As Elec 4½ s53	70¾	70¼	70¾
8	As G&E 5s 50	20¼	20¼	20¼
11	As G&E 5s 68	20⅜	20	20⅜
1	As G&E 4½s 48	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	As G&E 4½s 49	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	As T&T 5½s 55 A	83	82¾	83
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	98	98	98
13	Cen St El 5½s 54	38½	38	38½
5	Cities Ser 5s 69	97	97	97
16	Cities Ser 5s 58	96¾	96¼	96¾
18	Cities Ser 5s 50	97½	97⅛	97½
5	Cities S Pow25½s 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	103¾	103¾	103¾
42	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	East G&F 4s 56A	88¾	88½	88¾
25	Elec P&L 5s 2030	101	100¾	101
5	Fla P&L 5s 54	104½	104	104½
4	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
35	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99¼	98⅝	99¼
5	Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	104	104	104
6	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	106⅝	106½	106½
4	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Int P Sec 6½s 55C xc	28½	28½	28½
1	Inters Pow 5s 57	85	85	85
2	McCord R 6s 48 st	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Midland Val 5s 53	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105½	105½	105½
6	Minn P&L 5s 55	107½	107½	107½
5	Nassau&Suf 5s 45	101½	101	101½
3	Eng G&E 5s 50	66½	66⅜	66½
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	66¾	66¾	66¾
3	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97¼	97	97¼
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	106⅝	106⅝	196⅝
5	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	115	115	115
2	South Car Pow 5s 57	106	106	106
2	So Ind Ry 4s 51	69	69	69
1	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	82⅞	82¼	82½
1	Stand G&E 6s cv st	83	83	83
8	Stand G&E 6s 57	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
11	Stand G&E 6s 66	83	82½	82½
6	Tex El S 5s 60	107	106⅞	107
5	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
9	Twin CRT 5½s52A	92⅝	92½	92⅝
3	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103⅛	103	103
5	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116	116	116
5	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12	Waldorf-Ast 5s 24	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	York Rys 5s 47 st	94	94	94
3	West Pa El 5s 2030	109	109	109

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Vast Income Tax Paper Work Onerous; Simplification Seen

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Perhaps the most interesting tax news to come out of Washington in some time is the report that a staff of tax experts on Capitol Hill is working on a plan to simplify and streamline the personal income tax so that some 30,000,000 persons would be spared the problem of figuring income taxes.

Thee almost incredible complexities of the personal income tax in the United States are likely to become a lively political subject in the next few weeks as some 40,000,000 persons receive the new form 1040-ES from the Treasury and some 15,000,000 of them prepare to make out their September 15 guess on probable 1943 income. The others will puzzle, learn that they can disregard it for the nonce (chiefly because their income is below $2700 single or $3500 married) but will then have to face the pencil-pushing tax problem in March, 1944.

Tremendous Paper Work

The complexities of the new pay-as-you-go basis will come home to some 15,000,000 persons in the week before September 15, but the other 30,000,000 may feel that they have escaped and that the work is being taken care of by employers. They will awaken from this dream, however, by March 15, when they will also have to make their estimates, either because they owe the Treasury something more or because they have something due.

What the individual will go through is, however, nothing to what the Treasury itself will have to do. The new laws have multiplied its task. Ten years ago it received less than 4,000,000 income-tax reports per annum. This year, however, it received 44,000,000 in March. Under pay-go it will receive four more reports each year from something round 15,000,000 taxpayers, or nearly 60,000,000. In addition, it will receive quarterly reports from 2,800,000 employers, which comes to round 11,200,000 a year. These add up to about 115,000,000 reports a year. To tailor these reports it has less than 40,000 employees this spring and is now busy adding about 15,000 to its staff. Of the 40,000, less than 5,000 are experienced "revenooers," and it takes about three years to fully train a revenue agent.

The Treasury will spend, it is estimated, about $100,000,000 this year in collecting taxes. Probably to the cost of the present tax there should be added another $100,000,000 for employers and still another $100,000,000 worth of time of privately hired tax experts. Last year personal income-tax payers spent $2,000,000 alone on a single one of the $1 income-tax guides. How much more they spent on the cheaper books, let alone on professional help from tax experts no one knows.

A Confusing Situation

Complex, however, as is the personal income tax, it is still simple by comparison with the structure of corporate taxes, including normal, surtax, excess profits tax, capital stock tax and old-fashioned excess profits tax. And as to the estate gift tax the Treasury was reported this month as saying that recent changes have produced a "very confusing situation" in this field which "makes it difficult for tax payers to plan their affairs and for the government effectively to administer" these taxes.

As if these tax complexities were not enough, at least three new types of personal taxes are now under serious discussion in Washington which would make confusion worse confounded. The first is the Treasury's long-time favorite, the "spending tax," which would apply to all spendings over a fixed amount, would be refundable in part after the war—and would hit an estimated 30,000,000 people, who would thereby have to report and calculate not only on what they receive but on what they do with it.

A second is the proposal to tax income increases, thereby applying the principle of the excess profits tax on corporations to individuals. This would require so many adjustments (as does the corporate excess profits tax) for hardship cases (accidentally low-pre-war income, for instance) that some of its friends are against it on the simple ground that it would be too hard to write and administer fairly.

Big Administrative Problems

And a third is the "coupon sales tax." All consumers would get coupons representing the basic exemption, usable in lieu of cash to pay the sales tax. This might involve the distribution of millions and perhaps billions of such coupons.

The prospects for these new ideas, however justifiable, are dimmed by the very administrative problems involved. So also are the prospects for straight increases in the income tax. The higher they go the more hardships they can create and so the more hardship adjustments they need in the original law. And the wider they go the more people are snared in oppressive paper work.

There are many complexities in the present tax laws which are unavoidable if any approach to equity is to be reached.

But this is all the more argument for taking out such complexities as are unnecessary — and they are manifold.

For instance the personal income tax payer must now figure, even in the lowest brackets, normal tax, surtax, and Victory tax. The basis is different for each. This is purely a historic accident. Congress was too busy with the last-minute political tug-of-war over taxes to unify the three.

There are plenty of similar anachronisms in the corporate tax structure. One is the scissors of the excess profits tax and corporate stock tax, inherited from the last war. It is of trifling revenue value and a particular grievance to corporate tax lawyers.

Congress could impose and the Treasury could collect more taxes with less wear and tear on taxpayers if some drastic simplifications were made in the tax structure—this fall.

U. S. to Reimburse Contractors In Case of Sudden End to War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The War Department has made plans to reimburse its contractors in case of a sudden end to the war.

Disclosure of the plans was made in a War Production Board (WPB) announcement yesterday that Army purchases of blankets and woolens would be cut substantially in 1944.

Maj. Gen. C. L. Corbin, Director of Procurement in the Quartermaster General's office, was quoted as advising a group of woolen and worsted manufacturers here this week that "present contracts will be completed unless unforeseen circumstances—such as a sudden termination of hostilities—make a different course advisable." No cancellation of existing contracts is contemplated, he said.

Although the announcement covered only blankets and wool fabrics, it indicated that the Army had given thought to the possibility of a sudden peace and to preventing a dislocation of industry should it come.

The plan caught the eye of other Government officials, who speculated on the possibility that it might give the clue to the Army's pattern for producers of other quartermaster equipment, as well as guns, vehicles and other munitions. It was the first such plan made public by any of the procurement agencies.

If contracts are canceled either partially or in full, General Corbin said, the War Department will "provide prompt reimbursement to the contractor for any loss which he might face as a result."

"It was indicated," said the announcement, "that where goods to be made under a canceled contract were in process of being manufactured, the goods would either be completed and purchased by the Government for ultimate disposal through other channels, or the contractor would be reimbursed for any loss suffered as a result of the cancellation.

"General Corbin further stated that it is the policy of the War Department to act energetically in making prompt settlement of claims arising out of deferments in deliveries and cancellations of contracts."

Subcontractors would file their claims of loss directly with the prime contractor. The Army thus would negotiate solely with the prime contractor, in the same way as when the contract was awarded.

Carloadings Decline 1.5 P. C. in Week; 2.6 P. C. Above '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 872,077 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 7.

This was a decrease of 13,437 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 21,856 cars, or 2.6 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 6,428 cars, or 0.7 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last wk	—Decr from— Pre wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	377,945	8,094	9,597
Less-than-carlot mdse	98,974	*268	*9,792
Coal	173,134	4,083	*9,656
Grain & grain prod	57,910	643	*15,955
Livestock	14,149	121	*2,026
Forest products	47,590	598	5,437
Ore	88,048	*1,344	988
Coke	14,327	610	*449

*Increase.

Montgomery-Ward Sales In July Decline 1.7 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery-Ward and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported sales for July, 1943, were $41,811,462, a decrease of 1.7 per cent of the sales for the same month a year ago, which totaled $42,520,745.

For the six months ended July 31, 1943, sales were $302,341,971, or 3.1 per cent more than $293,187,708 for the same period a year ago.

Cudahy Pays on Arrears

CHICAGO (AP)—The Cudahy Packing Company declared a dividend of $6.00 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $7.00 a share of the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable August 25 to stockholders of record August 19, 1943. These payments leave arrears amounting to $3.00 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $3.50 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅝	6⅝
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	26¾	28¾
American Manufacturing	34¼	37¼
American Manufac 5 pf	83¾	
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅝
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	....
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47¼	50
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅜	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22⅝	24⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	
Bendix Home Appliance	5⅜	6⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅝	13½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65¾	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	....
Boston Wharf Company	19⅛	21
*Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	38¾
Brown Co	1.80	2.10
Brown Co pf	30¾	32¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5	6
Central Railway Signal A	39	
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16
Coos Bay Lumber Co	36¾	39½
Cornel Dubilier	15¾	17
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28½	30¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	29
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	75	78
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	6⅝	7
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¼
Exolon C o	8⅞	10⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅛	12½
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45¾
Fruit of the Loom	18⅞	20¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅝	16
General Machinery	22¾	25
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	35¾	38¾
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	12⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89½	93½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	115½	..
Harrington& Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	17⅞	18⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅞	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅛	20
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	31½
International Machine Tool	6⅝	7½
Keith George E Co	41	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅞	19⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	33¾	35¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅞	22⅞
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5⅞	8⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56¼	59½
Merck & Co	40¼	52½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing	38	42¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¼	23¼
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7⅞
Nashawena Mills	15¼	17¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	61¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¼	35¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68¼	72
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	23⅞	26
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	11¼	12⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	55¼	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	40¾	
Nicholson File Company	32⅝	35⅛
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40¼	43¼
Parker Appliance	12⅞	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	111½	116
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	55⅞	..
Quinck Mkt C S & W.5 pf	85¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅜	4⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25⅝	27⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25½	27½
Sagamore Manufacturinig Co	47¾	
Sanford Mills	34¾	37½
Submarine Signal Co	25	27½
Tampax Inc	4¾	5½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3	3½
United Elastic Corp	14⅞	16
U S Envelope Company	58¾	62½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	49	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¼	26¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅝	11
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	39¾
West Point Manufacturing	44	46¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¼	10¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12	13¼

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¾	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104	105½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	102¾	104¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¼	
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110¼	111¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	
Springfield G&El	5	1957	105	
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	101¾	
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¾	115¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94¾	98¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¼	109¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¼	93¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100¾	104
General Water G & E $3 pf	39¾	42¼
Houston Ltg & Power	61½	64¼
Jamaica Water Supply	26	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	100¼	103¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅞	10⅞
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29¾	32
No States Power Del 6 pf	60¼	63¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	66¼	69¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	112¾	116¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	90¾	93¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	98	101
Public Service Ind	15⅞	17
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¼	104¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	105¼	108¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	104¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	108¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17⅛	18⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	
Tampa Electric Co	22½	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	105¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¼	16⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅞	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	31½	
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	120½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	
Conn Light & Power	35½	38
Eastern Utilities Asso	21⅝	23½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	21	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	62¾	66¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¼	26
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13¾
Holyoke Water Power	15⅞	17¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	74	77¾
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅛	15⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31	33
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	16⅞	18⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr-ln	70¾	72¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	67⅞	70
N E Public Serv $7 pf	19¾	20⅞
N E Public Serv $6 pf	18⅝	19⅞
Newport Electric	19⅝	21
Providence Gas	7⅛	8¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106½	111½
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7½	9⅜
Springfield Gas Light	16⅝	18
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	
Western Mass Companies	22⅝	24⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅞	21⅛
Bank of New York (14)	380	
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48⅞	51⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86	91
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	96½	100
Chase National (1.40)	36⅛	38⅛
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	45⅞	48⅛
Commercial (8)	201	211
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Corn Ex Bk & Trust (2.40)	44	46½
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National (80)	1455	1495
Guaranty Trust (12)	300½	308½
Irving Trust (.60)	13½	14½
Kings County (80)	1400	
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44¼	46¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¼	54⅛
National City (1)	34¼	36¼
New York Trust (3½)	87¾	91¾
Public (1½)	31⅞	34⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	
First National (2)	47½	50
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	400	
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	23½	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	280	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅝	11

	Bid	Asked
United States Trust pf (.80)	15	16⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	34½	34½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	42	44½
Continental Illinois (4)	98¼	100¼
First National Chicago (10)	343	351
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¾	35

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54¼	58¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34⅞	36⅞
Agricultural (3a)	74	77½
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty Company	11¾	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	19⅞	21⅞
American Insur Newark (½a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	57¼	60¼
American Reserve	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	59¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	86½	91⅛
Boston (16a)	595	620
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18⅛	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	36¾	38¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¾	42⅛
Federal (1.40)	43¾	47¼
Fire Assoc Philadelphia (2a)	67½	71⅛
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85	89
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅝	13¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	30
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¾	20¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	10	11½
Great American Insurance (1a)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30½	32¼
Homestead (½g)	16	18
InsuranceCoNorthAmerican2½a	81¼	83¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅞	10
Maryland Casualty	5⅛	5⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	74¼	77¾
Merchants&MfsofNewYork(.40	6⅞	8
MerchantsFireAssociation(1½a)	49	52
National Fire (2)	61½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	9
National Union (3a)	187	197
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	26⅞	28⅞
New Brunswick (1¼a)	33¼	35¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	14⅞	16⅜
North River (1)	24½	26¼
Northeast Insurance	5½	6
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	104	114
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	83¾	93¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14	15½
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅞	38⅞
Reinsurance Cor (NY (.075g)	5⅜	7¼
Republic Insurance CoTex(1.20)	25½	27⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23	25
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	303	313
Seaboard Surety (½g)	51¼	53¾
Security (1.40)	36⅞	38⅞
Springfield (4½a)	124½	120
Standard Accident	68¾	72½
Travelers (16)	478	493
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	50	52¾
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	76½	81½
Westchester (1.20a)	33⅝	35⅞

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.17	3.47
Amerex Holding	25.00	26.50
American Business Shares	3.20	3.51
Axe Houghton Fund	12.99	13.97
Bond Inv Tr of America	97.27	103.43
Boston Fund	16.11	17.33
Broad Street Investing	26.57	28.72
Bullock Fund	14.16	15.53
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.86	29.95
Chemical Shares Trust	27.86	29.93
Christiana Securities Co	2245.00	2345.00
Commodity Corp	8.93	
Consolidated Investment Tr	33.75	36.50
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.62	21.67
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.59	12.44
Equitable Invest Corp	28.67	30.83
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.375	32.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.23	18.55
Fund Investors Inc	20.14	22.07
General Capital	30.84	33.16
General Investors Trust	5.04	5.43
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.38	20.84
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.11	1.12
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	...	33.24	S-1	...	26.08
B-2	...	28.64	S-2	...	13.63
B-3	...	18.63	S-3	...	10.42
B-4	...	10.12	S-4	...	4.37
K-1	...	16.64	K-2	...	18.44

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.90	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fund	38.00	
Maryland Fund	4.15	4.75
Mass Invest Tr	20.16	21.68
Mass Inves 2d Fd	9.90	10.65
Mutual Invest	10.35	11.31
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.35
New England Fund	11.88	12.83
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.47	.52
Putnam Fund	13.03	14.01
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90	6.40
Railway & Light Sec	11.50	12.878
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	
Republic Invest Fund	3.44	3.78
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.64	90.44
Spencer Trask Fund	13.79	14.63
State Street Invest	76.84	82.57
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	
Trusteed Industry Shares	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.82	17.40
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Standard Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.60	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	...
Diversified Tr C	3.50	...
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shares A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shares A	4.57	5.30
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.875	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.53	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.53	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.16	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.25	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	23.125	24.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held three years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117½	122½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅝
N E Airlines	7⅝	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6⅛
Pollack Manufacturing Co	6½	7⅜

Holding Company Time Extension

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has extended until Jan. 2, 1944, the time in which Engineers Public Service Co., a registered holding company, can divest itself of its interest in securities of the Western Public Service Co., Missouri Service Co. and Northern Kansas Power Co., in compliance with the geographical integration section of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Remington Rand Salaries

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., paid James H. Rand, Jr., president and chairman of the board, $272,466.86 during the 1942 fiscal year, the company's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed. Stanley M. Knapp earned $100,216.47 and Harry Landsiedel, $106,263.87. Both are vice-president and directors.

J. Arthur Warner & Co.
Investments
156 William Street Pittsfield
Telephone 6687
JASPER B. COUSENS, Manager
New York Boston

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
We are working successfully with many business enterprises of diverse types.
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	**400,000**
Previous day's sales	**454,088**
1943 volume to date	**204,827,648**
1942 volume to date	**62,475,187**

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	49.7	Prev. day	49.8
Month ago	52.9	Year ago	36.4
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a		59	59	59	— ½
Adams Exp (.25g)	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ¼g	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Air Reduction 1a	15	43¾	43¼	43⅜	— ½
Alaska Juneau	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Allied&Sun 7.45g ♦	50	105	105	105	+ ½
Allegheny Corp	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Allegheny pf ww	7	23¼	23	22¼	+ ¾
Alleg pf $30 ww	21	25¾	24⅛	25⅛	+1
Alleg Lud S 1.00g	3	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (¼e)	2	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Mills ¼g	1	22	22	22	
Allied Strs .45g	28	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	9	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼g	4	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	3	81	80½	81	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20		28	28	28	
Am Airlines 1e	4	68¼	68	68¼	+1½
Am Bk Note .55g	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 ♦	10	59	59	59	— ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Can (3)	1	84	83	84	+ ½
Am Can pf (7) ♦	20	184	184	184	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 6g	6	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a) ♦	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ½
Am Colortype .30g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Coml Sug	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Am Crosoil Tiling	1	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am Export L 1g	11	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	9	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am&FP$6pf 2.85e	2	71½	71	71½	+1½
Am&FP$7pf 3.32e	2	79½	79½	79½	
Am & FP 2 pf	21	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ¾
Am Hide & L pf	1	32	32	32	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	67½	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅞
Am Ice	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Inv Ill pf 2½ ♦	10	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Am Locomotive	14	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½e	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy .40g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Am Ma & Met	3	9	9	9	
Am News 1.80 ♦	20	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	5	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
Am P & Lt $6 pf	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	7	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	29	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	*8	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ ♦	140	65¼	65	65	— ⅛
Am Seating 1g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 ♦	60	160½	160	160	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	40½	40½	40½	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	1	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Am Stores (¼g)	1	15	15	15	
Am Stove .90g	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	5	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	154¼	153⅞	154	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3e)	5	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6) ♦	60	144¼	144	144	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	10	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	120	120	120	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	84	84	84	+ ½
Am Woolen pf (4e)	7	74	74	74	
Am Zinc L & S	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	25	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock .30g	8	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Andes Copper	1	12	12	12	+1
Arch Dan M 1½g	2	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
Arm D pf cld 5ex1	2	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Arm D pf cld 5x22	2	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ½
Armour (Ill)	3	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	3	69	69	69	+ ¼
Armstrong Ck 1¼g	7	34¼	34	34¼	
Assoc Dry Gds ¼g	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
Assoc DG 1pf 6 ♦	20	95½	95½	95½	
Assoc Inv pf 5 ♦	10	104½	104½	104½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	19	59	57⅞	58⅜	+1¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	5	29½	28¼	29⅛	+ ½
Atl Refining .55g	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 ♦	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¾
Atlas Corp (1g)	3	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
Atlas Pow 2½g ♦	120	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
Austin Nichols	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
Aviat N pr A 2k ♦	10	80	80	80	
Aviation Cp (.10g)	34	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¼g	8	17	16⅞	17	
Balt & Ohio	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Barber Asphalt	33	23⅝	23⅝	24	+ ½
Barker pf 2¾ ♦	50	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 1½g	26	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1e	4	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
Bendix Aviat 1½e	7	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	6	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	14	59¾	59½	59½	+ ½
Bigelow-San 1½g	*1	33	33	33	+ ¼
Blaw Knox (.20g)	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Bond Stores 1.60	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½ ♦	10	47	47	47	
Borden Co (.90g)	7	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	17	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bristol-My 1.40g	*1	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	10	12	12	12	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Brunswick B ¼g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	3	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	28	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Budd Mfg pf ♦	220	106½	101½	106½	+5½
BuddMfg 5pf 83¼	260	52½	51	52½	+1½
Budd Wheel (¼g)	5	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
Buffalo For 1.35g	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Bullard Co (1g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
Burling Mill 1.10g	5	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ½
Burr Add Mach .60	20	12½	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Bush Terminal .20g	4	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¼e	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ½
Byers AM pf 7 ♦	30	[illegible]			
Byron Jackson ¼g	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
C					
Calif Pack (1½g)	3	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .60	4	23	22⅞	23	
Canadian Pacific	37	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5) ♦	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	111	111	111	— ¼
Caterpill Tractor 2	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Celanese Corp (1g)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦	20	114	114	114	
Celotex Corp (½)	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf ♦	50	55½	55	55½	
Champ P&F pf6 ♦	20	107½	107½	107½	
Ches & Ohio (3)	30	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	7½	7½	7½	
Chi&E I A 1.59g	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½e	3	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14	14	14	
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	15	15	15	
Chickasha Cot Oil	3	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Childs Co	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½g	8	77	75⅞	77	+1⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 1½g ♦	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	39½	39½	39½	—1
Cluett Peabody 1g	8	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ⅞
Colgate-Palm P 1g	8	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼ ♦	60	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Col & So 1pf ♦	180	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Col & Sou 2pf ♦	140	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	2	16	16	16	
Columb Br A .90g	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Colum G & E	41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	71	69¾	71	+1
Col G&El 5pf 5 ♦	20	64	64	64	—1
Colum Pict (½e)	4	16	15½	15½	+ ¼
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅞
Colum Carbon (4)	1	93	93	93	+1
Coml Credit (3)	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Coml Invest Tr (3)	4	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Com'lth & South	36	¼	¼	¼	
Com & Sou pf (3e)	8	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	12	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Con C pf 6½ ♦	30	106	106	106	
Cons Coppermin	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	7	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104	104	104	
Cons Film 1 pf ¼e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	6	15	14¾	15	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	23	23	23	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Consum P pf 4½ ♦	70	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
Cont Baking ¼g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Can (¼g)	9	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	47	47	47	+ ½
Cont Motors .30g	20	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Cont Steel (½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
Copperweld Stl .80	5	13	12⅞	13	
Cop'wd S pf 2½ ♦	290	52½	52	52	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40 ♦	20	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	2	59½	59½	59½	
Corn Prod pf 7 ♦	50	181½	181½	181½	+1
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Coty International	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 ♦	20	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp ½g	11	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ¼g	1	27¾	26¾	27¾	
Crown Cr pf 2¼	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Crown Zeller (1)	16	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 ♦	*20	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	32⅝	31½	32¼	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75	75	75	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf ♦	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	19	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	33	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf ♦	30	75¼	75	75	—1½
Curt P pr pf 2¼ek	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	37	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Cutler-Hammer ½e	4	22¾	22¼	22½	
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	14	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Deere & Co (1g)	6	36½	36¼	36½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	13½	13¾	13½	— ¼
Del Lack & West	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	8	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ½
Devoe&Ray A 1 ♦	50	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
Diam Match 1½	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¾
Dist Corp-S h2.22	3	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
Dixie C A 2½ ♦	60	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C ¾g	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
DomeMines h1.20g	9	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	3	60¼	60	60	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	6	139	138	138	—1
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	29	29	29	
du Pont deN (2g)	5	145	144½	145	
DuqLight 1pf 5 ♦	20	118¾	188½	118¾	+ ¼
E					
Eastern Air L	5	38½	38	38½	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	161	160	161	+2
Eaton Mfg (3) ♦	4	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1g	3	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
Elec Boat (½g)	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
El Power & Lt	21	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	73	72½	72½	—1¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	17	78½	77½	77½	— ¾
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 ♦	30	82¾	82¼	82¼	+1
Erie RR ct ½g	12	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	48	48	48	— ¼
Eureka Vac Cl ½e	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Evans Products	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Exchange Buf .15g	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	*1	24	24	24	+ ¼
FedL&Traction¼	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Fed L&T pf (6) ♦	*10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
Fed M&Smelt 2g	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16	16	16	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Fed D S pf 4¼ ♦	30	95	94⅝	95	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼g	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
Fid P Fire I 1.60	2	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
Firest T&R 1½e	9	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¾
First Nat Strs 2½	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Flintkote ½g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	6	15⅛	15½	15⅝	
Francisco Sugar	5	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	28½	28½	28½	+1⅝
G					
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gamewell 1½g ♦	40	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	19	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	— ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	59	37	36	37	+ ¾
Gen Foods 1.20g	15	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	+ ¾
Gen G & El A	7	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	1	98	98	98	
Gen Mills (4)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ½
Gen Motors 1½g	2	51¾	51⅝	51¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Advert		5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq ½g	16	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util		1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Shoe ¾g	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Gen S C pf 4½k ♦	30	83	82¼	83	— ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
Gen T & Rub ¼g	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R ¼g	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	17	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
Glidden Co (.60g)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6 ♦	1	97	97	97	+1½
Goodrich (BF) ½g	5	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100	99⅞	100	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	7	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	105	104¼	105	+ ¾
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	12	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby Co: M .60	3	5	5	5	
Grand Union	1	16	16	16	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	9	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1½e	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Gt West S pf 7 ♦	10	149	149	149	— ¾
Greyhound Corp (1)	2	18	18	18	
Grum Air En 1g	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Guantan Sugar	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf ♦	10	131	131	131	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	35½	35	35½	+ ¾
Gulf Oil 1	15	47⅝	47⅜	47½	
H					
Harb-Walker ¾g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
Hart Print (1)	2	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 ♦	60	105½	105½	105½	
Hercules Powd (1g)	3	76½	76	76½	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	4	35	34⅜	34⅜	—1⅞
Hollander&Son ¾g	3	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	4	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ⅜
Homestake Mining	4	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ½g	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Household pf 5 ♦	10	111	111	111	+ ½
Houston Oil	8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	3	34	34	34	
Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	3	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	4	12	11⅞	12	
Ill Central pf	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅜
Indpls P&L .90g	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Indus Rayon (2)	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand 4½g	4	94	92	92	—2
Inland Steel (3g)	1	70	70	70	+ ⅜
Inspirat C Cop ¾g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	36	36	36	
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlake Iron ½e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	170	170	170	+1
Int Harvester (2)	8	68¼	67⅝	68¼	+1¼
Int Harv pf (7) ♦	60	174	173¾	173¾	—1
Int Hydro-Elec A	11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Int Miner&Ch ½g	2	16	16	16	— ¼
Int Miner&Ch pf 4	1	62	62	62	
Int Nick Can (2)	24	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Int Paper	16	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Int Ry pf 1¼k ♦	60	63	63	63	—1
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	44	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅜
Int T & T for ct	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 1g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
J					
Jewel Tea (1)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville 1g	3	85	84¾	85	— ⅜
Jones&L Stl 1½g	4	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ½
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11	11	11	
K					
Kalam St&F (.60)	5	18	17⅞	18	
Kan City South	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Kaufmann D .35g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g	2	1	13¾	14	+ ¼
Kennecott Cop 1g	25	31¼	30⅞	31¼	
Kinney (GR) Co	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
KinneySSpf4½k ♦	10	53	53	53	— ½
Kresge (SS) ¾g	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ¼
L					
Laclede Gas ♦	90	14	14	14	+ ¼
Laclede Gas pf ♦	430	64⅞	59¾	63⅝	+4⅝
Lambert Co (1½)	4	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
Lane Bryant (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	2	38	37	38	+1
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Leh Val RR (1a)	4	5⅞	5½	5¾	
Lehman Corp 1a	13	29½	29	29	— ¼
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¾g	5	39½	39	39½	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68½	68½	68½	
Liggett&My B (3)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	
Liggett&M pf 7 ♦	20	182¼	182¼	182¼	
Lily Tulip 1½	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Lima Locomo 1g	5	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
Link-Belt (2)	1	40	40	40	— ½
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	19	19	19	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	
Lockheed Airc (1a)	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	2	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ½
Loew's Inc 2a	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅜
Loose-Wil Biscuit 1	3	25	25	25	— ⅛
Lorillard P ½g	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Louisv G&E A 1½	2	20	20	20	
M					
MacA&Forb 1.30g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Macy (R H) (2)	5	28	28	28	
Mad Sq Gar 1	*8	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Maracaibo Oil Ex	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Marine Mid (.16g)	18	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
MarktStRy pr pf ♦	170	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
Martin (GL) 1½g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Martin-Parry	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Master El (.70g)	4	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
May Dept Strs (3)	*1	53½	53½	53½	
Maytag Co	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	6	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
McIntyre P h2.22a	6	45	44¾	45	+ ¾
McKess & Rob (1)	8	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
McLellan St .40g	1	10	10	10	
McLellanSt pf6 ♦	50	114	114	114	
Mead Corp pf 6 ♦	20	80	80	80	+1¼
MdC pfBww5½ ♦	140	76½	76	76	— ½
Mengel 5pf 2½ ♦	70	38½	38½	38½	
Merch & M Tr 1g	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
Miami Copper ¼g	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	3	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Minn-Honey Reg 2	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Minn-Moline	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Minn-Mol pf 4½	1	88	88	88	+1
Mission Corp .85e	3	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ½
Mo-Kan-Texas	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅝
Mon Ch pf c 4 ♦	10	112	112	112	
Montgom Ward (2)	6	46¼	46	46¼	+ ½
Morris & Essex ♦	280	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .60g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	75⅛	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
Murray Corp ½g	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
N					
Nash-Kelvinator ¼g	15	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
Nash C&StL 1g ♦	60	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
Nat Acme (1½g)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Nat Can	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	3	26⅝	26½	26½	
Nat Cylinder G .80	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	5	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Dept Strs ½	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	8	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼e	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Nat Lead (½)	8	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
Nat Lead pfA7 ♦	30	174	174	174	Aug12
Nat Lead pfB6 ♦	10	147	147	147	+ ½
NatMal&StlC ½g	7	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
Nat Oil Prod ½g	1	30	30	30	Aug12
Nat Pow & Lt	21	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Natl Steel (3)	2	58	57¾	58	
Nat Supply	5	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Sup 6pf 6 ♦	2	78	77½	77½	Aug12
Nat S5½pf5½ ♦	70	73	72½	73	+1
Nat Sup $2 pf 1k	3	25½	25½	25½	Aug12
Nat Tea	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Natomas Company	2	9	9	9	
Nehi Corp ¼g	5	16¾	16½	16½	
Newberry JJ 2.40	1	16	16	16	Aug12
Newmont M 1½g	2	31	31	31	
Newport Ind .40g	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
Newp N Ship 1½g	*3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
NewptNews Sh pf 5	1	99	99	99	
NY Cent RR 1½g	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
NY Chi&StL	2	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	5	63½	62¼	63	+ ¼
NYC Omnibus1½g	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
NY Dock pf	2	25	24¾	25	— ½
NY & Har pf 5 ♦	60	120¼	120	120¼	+1¼
NY NH&H	4	1	1	1	
NY NH&H pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
NY Ont&West	1	¾	¾	¾	
NY Shipbuild 1½g	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Norf&Westn 10 ♦	260	181	180½	181	—1
No Am Avia (1e)	13	10⅛	10	10	
North Am Co .67t	35	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Nor Am Co 6pf 3	2	2	2	2	+ ¼
Northern Pac 1g	13	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Northwest Airl ½g	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Norwalk T&R .40g	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Norw Pharm .30g	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
O					
Ohio Oil (¼g)	13	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	5	42¼	42	42¼	— ⅜
Oppenheim C .80g	1	8½	8½	8½	
Otis Elevator .65g	13	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
Outboard MM 1½g	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Owens-Ill Glass 2	1	60	60	60	+ ¼
P					
Pac Coast 1pf ♦	40	49	49	49	
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	
Pac Lighting (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Pac Mills (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
Pac T&T 2½g ♦	40	116	115¾	115¾	— ¼
Pac Tin Cons	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	13	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Pan Am Airwaysle	43	37¼	36¼	37	+ ¾
PanhEPLpf5.60 ♦	130	111¼	110½	111¼	+1½
Param P&R (.10g)	38	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Param Pict 1.20	18	25½	25⅛	25¼	
Parke Davis .90g	2	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Park Utah Con M	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Parmelee Transport	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Patino Mines (2g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Penn Cent Airl	10	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
Penn Coal&Coke	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Penn-Dix Cement	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Penn RR (1g)	14	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ¼
Peo G&L&C (4)	3	57¼	56¾	57¼	— ¼
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	66	53½	51⅛	53¼	+2¼
Pere Marquette	1	12	12	12	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	16	24	23⅝	24	
Phila Co 6pf 3 ♦	150	48⅞	48½	48½	— ⅜
Phila Co 6pf 6 ♦	40	89⅛	88	89⅛	+ ½
Phila Elec wd .30g	23	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Philco Corp .35g	6	22⅝	22¼	22½	
Philip Morris 3a	2	84¼	84	84	
Phillips Pet (2)	15	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
Pillsbury Flour (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
Pitts Coal pf 1k	1	45	45	45	+ ½
Pitt Scr&B .20g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Pitt Steel	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Pitt St 5pf ♦	210	44	43¾	44	+ ¾
Pittston Co	6	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Pitts pf A 5 ♦	90	59⅜	59	59	+ ⅞
Pittston pf B ♦	10	46	46	46	
Plymouth Oil ½g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Pond Creek Poc 1g	1	19	19	19	
Pressed St Car¼g	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
Procter&Gam (2)	4	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
Pub Svc NJ ½g	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
Pub Svc NJ wd ♦	540	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Pub S NJ 6pf 6 ♦	110	104½	101¾	101¾	+ ½
Pub S NJ$5pf5 ♦	190	90¾	90⅛	90¾	+1
P S E&G pf 5 ♦	30	120	120	120	— ¼
Pullman (1½g)	7	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
Pure Oil (½e)	12	17½	17⅜	17½	
Pure Oil 6 pf 6	*1	110	110	110	
Purity Bak (¾g)	*1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
R					
Radio C of A .20g	51	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	3	70	69¾	70	
Radio-Keith-Orph	11	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
Radio-K-O pf2k ♦	30	89	89	89	
Raybestos-M ¾g	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Rayonier Inc ¾g	23	14	13⅞	14	— ½
Rayonier 1 pf (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	
Reading Co (1)	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Reading 2pf 2	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Reis R&Co 1pf ♦	60	61½	60½	60½	+ ½
Reming Rand 1g	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
R & Saratoga B ♦	180	55½	54¼	55½	
Rko Motors (½e)	6	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
Repub Steel (½g)	19	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
Rep Stl cvpf 6 ♦	10	99	99	99	—2
Rep Steel pf A 6	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
Revere Cop & Br	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
Rev C&B 5¼apf ♦	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Reynolds Mtls ¾g	3	12½	12⅜	12½	
Reyn M pf 5½ ♦	40	89½	88¾	89¼	+ ¼
Reynolds Spr ¼g	4	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Reynolds T B 1.40	2	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
Richfield Oil (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Rustless I&S (.60)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	3	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
St Joseph Lead 1g	3	32	31⅞	32	+ ¾
St L-San Fran	7	½	½	½	
St L-San Fran pf	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Savage Arms ¾g	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Schenley Dis 1½g	1	33	33	33	+ ⅜
Seaboard Air Line	7	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Seab Air,Line pf	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Sears Roebuck (3)	7	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	+1⅛
Servel Inc (1)	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Shattuck (FG) .40	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Sheaffer Pen 2a ♦	*60	42¾	42¾	42¾	—1
ShellUnionOil .40g	6	27½	27¼	27⅜	
Sil King Coal .30g	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Simmons Co (¼g)	4	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Simonds S&S 1.20g	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Sinclair Oil ½)	25	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
Skelly Oil ¾g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Smith & Cor Ty 2	4	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¾
Smith (AO) Cp ½g	3	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅝
Socony-Vacuum ½	20	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
So Am G&P (.10g)	57	3¾	3½	3⅝	
So P RicoSug 1½g	6	26½	26¼	26½	
S'east Gyh L 1½a	*2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Sou Cal Edis 1½	1	23¼	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
Southern Pacific 1e	25	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
Southern Ry (2g)	6	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
South Ry pf 3½g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Sou Ry M&O 4 ♦	30	55	55	55	—1½
SparksWithing¼g	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Spencer Kell (.80g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Sperry Corp (¾g)	7	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
Spiegel Inc	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Spiegel pf 4½ ♦	50	49	48¾	49	— ¼
Square D Co 1g	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	
SquareDCo pf5 ♦	10	113	113	113	
Stand Brands .10g	47	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Stand Gas & El	3	1	1	1	— ¼
Std G&E $4 pf	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Std G&E $6 pr pf	6	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
Std G&E $7 pr pf	9	34⅜	33¾	34	
Stand O Cal 1.35g	*10	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+ ½
Stand Oil Ind (1a)	*18	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
Stand Oil NJ 1a	24	56¾	55⅛	56¾	+1⅝
Stand Oil Ohio 1½	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
Stand Steel Sprg	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Sterling Drug 2¼g	*1	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
Stokely Bros	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Stone&Webster¾e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Studebaker Cp ¼g	19	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
Sun Oil (1)	1	57	57	57	
SunO pf A 4½ ♦	20	128¼	128¼	128¼	
Sunshine Mng ¼g	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Superheater (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Superior Oil .05e	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Superior Stl 1.20	1	27	27	27	
Swift & Co 1.20a	2	26½	26½	26½	
Swift Intl (2)	3	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ¼
Sylvan El Prod ½g	22	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+1
Syming-Gould ¼g	14	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
T					
Texas & Pac Ry 1e	1	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Texas Co 2	16	51	49⅝	51	+1½
Texas Gulf P .20g	*2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Texas Gulf Sulph 2	3	38¼	38	38	— ½
Tex Pac C&O .40	21	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ½
Tex Pac L Tr .10e	13	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+1
Thatcher Mfg	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
Thermoid Co .40	5	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
Thermoid pf 3 ♦	40	47⅛	46½	46½	—1
Tide Wat A Oil .60	3	14	13⅞	14	
TideWat pf4½ ♦	10	101	101	101	
Tim-D Axle 1¼g	1	28	28	28	+ ½
Timken R Br 1½g	1	46¾	46½	46¾	— ¼
Transamerica (½)	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Trans & West Air	13	21⅝	21	21½	+ ½
Transue&Will 1½g	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Tri-Cont Corp	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
Truax-Traer .60g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Twent C-Fox ½g	14	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
Twent C-F pf 1½	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
Twin City Rapid Tr	6	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
T C RT pf3½k ♦	110	72	70½	72	+2
Twin Coach ½e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
U					
Underwood-E'l 1g	4	50	50	50	
Union Bag&Pap	12	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	
UnionCarbide 2¼g	7	83½	83½	83½	
Union Oil Cal (1)	8	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific (6)	7	97	96	97	+ ½
Union Pac pf 4	4	93	93	93	— ¼
Union Tank C 1½e	*2	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
Unit Air Lines ½g	21	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
Unit Aircraft 1½g	8	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
Unit-Carr F 1.20	1	23½	23½	23½	+1
Unit Corp	85	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1k	27	31¼	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
Unit Drug	15	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Unit En&Fdy 1½g	2	29½	29½	29½	+1½
Unit Fruit 1¾g	2	72	71⅞	72	Aug11
Unit Gas Imp .20a	42	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Unit Gas ImEDist	15	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr 1a	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅞
US & For S pf6 ♦	90	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
US Gypsum (2)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ½
US Hoffman Ma½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
US Leather	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
US Leather A ½e	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
US Lea pr pf 7 ♦	10	110	110	110	+ ½
US Lines	16	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
US Pipe&Fdry (2)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
US Lines pf .70	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
US Real & Imp	2	2	2	2	
US Rubber ½g	26	41⅜	40¼	41⅜	+1⅜
US Rubber 1 pf 6g	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
U S Sm R&M 2½g	2	51½	51½	51½	—1⅜
US Sm R&Mpf3½	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
Utd Stores A	2	2	2	2	
US Steel (3g)	48	54	53	53½	+ ½
US Steel pf 7	2	119½	119⅜	119⅜	— ⅛
Univ-Cy Stl .55g	1	16	16	16	
US Tobacco (.60g)	10	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Utd Stockyds .15e	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Univ Lab	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
V					
Va Caro Chem		4	4	4	
Virgin Ry pf 1½	2	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
W					
Wabash RR pf4½g	1	33	33	33	— ½
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
Walker H G&W h4	2	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ¾
WalkerHG&Wpfh1	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Walworth Co .30g	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Warner Bros Pict	17	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
Warn P pf1.92k ♦	70	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
Warren Fdy&P½g	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	23	23	23	+ ¾
Waukesha Motor 1	1	15	15	15	
Wayne Pump (2)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
Webster Eisenlohr	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Wesson O&S ¾g	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
West Ind Sug ½g	16	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
W Va Pulp&P .45g	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅞
West Pen E A7 ♦	10	84	84	84	
West P El 7pf7 ♦	30	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
West P P pf4½ ♦	20	117	116½	117	+1
West P El 6pf6 ♦	80	85	84	85	+1
West Auto Sup 1	3	27	27	27	— ⅛
West Maryland	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
West Union Tel 1e	9	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
Westing Air B ¾g	11	21¾	21½	21¾	
West El&Mfg (3g)	4	93⅛	92½	93⅛	— ⅛
Westvaco Chl 1.40	2	25	25	25	— ¼
West Ch pf 4½ ♦	90	110½	110½	110½	
White Motor ½g	14	22	21½	22	+ ¾
White Rk M Sp	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
White Sew Mach	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Willys-Overland	64	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
Willys-Overland pf	3	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
Wilson & Co	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Woolw'h FW 1.60	19	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Worthington P&M	3	20	19½	19½	— ⅝
Wrigley W Jr 3a	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Yellow Tr&C ½g	19	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Yellow Tr pf7 ♦	40	135	135	135	
Youngst S&T 1½g	6	36½	35¾	36⅜	+ ½
Yn S&T pf 5½ ♦	20	96	96	96	
Youngst Stl Dr½g	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
Z					
Zenith Radio 1g	5	32½	31¾	32½	+ ¾

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) ex-rights; (†) actual sales.
(') Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution.
(x) When distributed.

Food Subsidy Opposition Is Seen Easing Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Administration appeared today to have split opposition to its food subsidy roll-back program with its billion dollar 1944 agricultural price support plan.

While Representative Jesse Wolcott (R) of Michigan declared the new idea "looks like subsidy by subterfuge," Senator George Aiken (R) of Vermont, another leader in the recent farm bloc fight against subsidies, predicted Congress would welcome any workable plan which would guarantee agricultural prices to encourage production.

"I think such a proposal would have a good reception in Congress," the Vermonter told an interviewer. "It would cost the least of any program thus far suggested, and in my opinion it would be the best means of assuring adequate production."

Food Administrator Marvin Jones reportedly is preparing to request an increase of upwards of $1,000,000,000 in funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to finance price guarantees to farmers on selected crops.

The money would be used to support farm prices at levels designed to encourage maximum production. Where support prices are out of line with price ceilings, it would be necessary for the CCC to buy the affected crop or commodity and resell to distributors and processors at prices in line with the ceilings.

Any losses incurred would be borne by the billion dollar fund now under consideration.

Mr. Wolcott said:

"In the name of stimulating production, aren't they subsidizing the consumer? I don't think I can go along with a program which by subterfuge would effectuate consumer subsidy, which was so roundly repudiated at the last session of Congress.

"It does seem to me that we can control prices on food without the expenditure by the Government of huge sums of money."

Senator Aiken said he had no doubt the whole subsidy question will be opened again as soon as Congress reconvenes Sept. 14, and added that if the Administration turns to price supports instead of roll-backs it will find the atmosphere a great deal clearer.

Department Store Sales Rise 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 6 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 11 per cent greater than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended Aug. 7 they totaled 14 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Four reserve districts reported decreases for the week below sales of a year ago, and the national total was the smallest in several weeks, but officials attributed this to the abnormally high sales peak reached in August a year ago.

The decreases were Richmond 7 per cent, Boston 6 per cent, New York and Philadelphia 5 per cent each. Dallas reported a 42 per cent increase, Atlanta 32 per cent, Kansas City 26, St. Louis 14, San Francisco and Cleveland 9 each, and Chicago 7.

Engineering Awards Sharply Below 1942

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards in July rose slightly over June but totaled only a third of the volume in July, 1942, Engineering News-Record announced.

The aggregate in July was $296,288,000, against $274,493,000 in June and $1,201,526,000 in July last year.

Awards in the week ended Aug. 12 totaled $31,773,000, compared with $47,489,000 in the preceding period and $200,600,000 in the like week of 1942.

Atlas Corp. Asset Value Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlas Corp., an investment firm, announced that the volume of its common stock had increased 76 per cent in asset value during the year ended June 30. Indicated asset value of Atlas common stock, which was approximately $19.39 per share on June 30, compared with $11.01 a year ago, and $12.56 per share on Dec. 31, 1942.

Stocks Firm; Late Bidding Aids Leaders

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—A little late bidding stiffened prices generally in today's stock market authough anything resembling a recovery rush failed to materialize.

Sluggishness prevailed from the start and the aggregate of around 400,000 shares was one of the smallest of the past year. The ticker tape frequently idled for a minute or so at a time. Mild irregularity prevailed until after mid-day. While the majority of near-closing gains were in fractions, there were a few wider spreads. Negligible declines were plentiful.

Persistently cheering battlefront news kept attention centered on issues with hopeful peace prospects but the rails revived and the majority of armament stocks managed to hold their own. Some customers maintained liquidity pending the forthcoming tax program and the next big bond drive, which, it was theorized, might have market repercussions.

Pepsi-Cola and Eastman Kodak got up 2 or so each and lesser improvement was shown for U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Willys-Overland, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Westinghouse, General Electric, Texas Co., Standard Oil (NJ) and International Telephone.

Grains edged forward after early indecision. At Chicago final advances of ⅛ to ½ of a cent a bushel were registered for wheat and oats and ⅝ to 1⅛ for rye. Cotton, in late trades, was off 5 cents to up 30 cents a bale.

Ahead most of the time in the curb were Cities Service, Aluminum, Ltd., American Light and Pantepec. Among intermittent losers were Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Colonial Airlines and American Cyanamid "B."

Bond Prices Mixed

Price changes were mixed in the bond market today, the majority of corporate loans holding to a narrow range while rails swung a little more widely.

The popular medium and low-priced carriers were unable to settle on a trend toward the final hour and were about evenly divided between the loss and gain columns.

Removal of the threat of bankruptcy for the restaurant firm of Childs Co. through the ruling of a special referee resulted in firming tendencies for the company's two bond issues.

Others ahead at times included Consolidated Oil 3½s, Louisville & Nashville 3½s, Morris & Essex 4½s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Pere Marquette 4½s.

Most of the reorganization rails were narrow and mixed with changes generally confined to fractions on both sides.

U. S. Governments held a firm undertone but there was little activity on the stock exchange and in outside markets.

Foreign dollar loans were mostly unchanged.

Broadcasting Firm Seeks to Purchase Blue Network Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Broadcasting System, Inc., a newly organized Delaware corporation whose outstanding stock is owned by Edward J. Noble, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for authority to acquire all outstanding stock of the Blue Network for $8,000,000.

The application showed that Mr. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce, already had put up $1,000,000 in connection with the transaction, and would pay the Radio Corporation of America, owner of the Blue Network, the remaining $7,000,000 upon FCC approval.

The new company has a capitalization of 500,000 shares of common stock with par value of $10 a share, but will issue only 400,000 shares, for the present at least.

Mr. Noble personally proposes to put up $4,000,000 of the network's purchase price, and has arranged to borrow the remaining $4,000,000 from three New York banks, as follows:

The Commercial Bank and Trust Company, $1,000,000; Bankers Trust Company, $1,500,000; Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, $1,500,000.

The Blue Network, formerly operated as one of the two chains in the National Broadcasting Company's system, has recently been operated, pending sale, directly by the parent company, Radio Corporation of America. The arrangement followed FCC's directive to NBC to dispose of one of its chains. Blue has approximately 160 affiliated stations, three owned outright.

Goal for Great Lakes Ore Shipments Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—This year's goal for the movement of iron ore from upper Great Lakes ports has been reduced from 91,000,000 to 86,500,000 tons by the War Production Board (WPB).

The reduction was disclosed in a statement by the Office of Defense Transportation (ODT) which reported the movement of 13,588,814 tons of ore in July, the largest monthly movement in history, which wiped out part of the deficit resulting from the late opening of the 1943 season.

Originally the 1943 goal had been 95,000,000 tons, but this already had been cut back twice.

ODT reported that 38,815,691 tons of ore had been moved as of Aug. 1, compared with 41,927,000 tons on Aug. 2, 1942.

1944 Merchant Ship Building Not to Exceed 1943 Schedules

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Tentative plans for merchant ship construction in 1944 call for no more tonnage, and perhaps slightly less, than the 19,000,000 deadweight tons scheduled to be built this year, informed officials said today.

The new, fast Victory ship, designed by the Maritime Commission as successor to the slow-moving, mass built Liberty ships, will play a large part in the 1944 program it was said, but a "big proportion" of Liberty vessels will continue to come off the ways.

One government source, who requested that his name be withheld, predicted that the proposed Maritime Commission program would be presented to the combined chiefs of staff within a week or two, for approval from the standpoint of over-all war strategy.

Atlhough the Maritime Commission already has let contracts for 411 of the Victory vessels, a quiet tug-of-war has been under way for months to determine how rapidly and in what total number they should be brought into production.

Compromise Plan

The apparent result, it was said, will be a compromise between the Maritime Commission, which started out with plans for a rapid conversion of yards to the new vessels, and the War Production Board (WPB), which argued for a more gradual shift on grounds that an abrupt conversion would cause a dangerously sharp drop in launchings for a time, as well as the expenditure of more materials and manpower per ship.

Whether the newly modified program means that some shipyards which now expect to make Victory ships will be disappointed, could not be ascertained. A Maritime Commission spokesman said he had "no comment" on the situation.

The dispute has been watched with keen interest for the decision is weighted with significance for this nation's influence on postwar world trade.

The commission feels that fast ships are essential to keeping the United States in a commanding position on the peacetime seas. The United States Merchant Marine already surpasses the British in size, but maritime chiefs feel that the country could still be outclassed in world competition if the 11-knot Liberty ships were the backbone of the merchant fleet. The Liberty vessels, they feel, may prove to be seagoing white elephants when the war is over and the need for a vast number of bottoms, quickly and economically produced, is over.

Settlement Urged

William Francis Gibbs, WPB's controller of ship building and noted ship designer, has argued that winning the war is the immediate objective and that heavy-volume output of Liberty ships, slow as they are, is the surest method of upporting the invasion forces overseas. The Liberty craft cannot outrun or dodge U-boats, he acknowledges, but other measures have porved successful in combatting the submarine menace, even though the big destroyer-escort program has only begin to be felt.

The Truman Senate Committee, commenting in April on what it called "the big dispute," urged that a prompt settlement be made or that the matter be turned over to President Roosevelt for decision.

Although Maritime Commission chiefs reportedly have carried to the White House the complaint that WPB, in the person of Mr. Gibbs, was obstructing the performance of their jobs, informed sources now state it is unlikely that the White House will be asked to render a decision. Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, commission chief, recently agreed between themselves to see that the dispute was settled amicably, it was stated.

At one stage the Commission was advocating a conversion plan that would have cut merchant ship deliveries to about half their present rate by early next spring, followed by a slow upswing which would not have brought production up to current levels by the end of next year. The proposed new schedule is a "considerable modification" of that program, it was said, but there is little likelihood that the over-all tonnage produced next year will exceed this year's production.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3 55-51	111.27	111.27	111.27

New York City Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 80	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
17 Alleg 5s49	97¼	96¾	96¾
1 Alleg 5s50	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Alleg inc 5s 50	86½	86½	86½
1 Allis Ch 4s52	107	107	107
26 Am&FP5s2030	90½	90⅛	90⅛
6 AmIGC 5½s49	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
2 AmT&T 3¼s66	110	110	110
2 AmT&T 3¼s61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
43 AmT&T 3s56	114½	114¼	114½
10 Am Tob 3s62	104⅞	104¼	104⅞
4 AngCN deb67	70½	70¼	70½
8 Ann Arb 4s95	68	68	68
3 Arm Del 4s57	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Arm Del 4s55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 ATSF 4s95	119½	119½	119½
1 AtlCAL 5s44	103	103	103
2 ACL 1st4s52	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
6 ACL clt4s52	80½	80½	80½
10 ACL 4½s64	67	67	67
4 B&O 1st m 48	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
17 B&O 95 A	39¾	39½	39½
10 B&O 95 C	43½	42¾	43½
15 B&O 96 F	39¾	39⅜	39¾
15 B&O cv 60	29¼	29¼	29¼
72 B&O 4s 48	71½	70½	70½
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
15 B&O SW 50	52½	52	52¼
5 BostMe 4s60	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1 BufR&P 57st	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Can N 5s69Jly	108	108	108
25 Can P 4s perp 7k	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Celan 3½s62	104¾	104¾	104¾
26 Cen G 5s59C	14	14	14
6 Cen G cn 5s45	37¼	37¼	37¼
9 CenPac 5s60	66⅝	66¼	66¼
21 Cen P 1st4s49	97½	97¼	97¼
2 CRRNJ 5s87	29½	29½	29½
6 Cer-td 5½s48	102	101½	101½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	106½	106½	106½
2 C&O 3½s 96E	107¼	107¼	107¼
34 Chi&A 3s49	22¾	22½	22¾
35 CB&Q 5s71A	91½	90⅞	91½
20 CB&Q 4½s77	99	98¾	98¾
2 CB&Q 4sIll49	102	102	102
15 C&EI inc 97	43⅜	42¾	42¾
3 CGW 4s88	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
119 CMSPP25s75	37¾	37	37¾
100 CMSPP 5s2000	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
13 CMSP 4½s89C	63⅛	62¾	63⅛
29 CMSP g 4s89	60¼	60	60¼
10 C&NW 5s87	57	57	57
31 C&NW 4¾s49	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
50 C&NW 4s87	55¼	55¼	55¼
7 CRIP 4½s 60	9¼	9	9
15 CRI&P 4s 88	51	51	51
22 CRIP r 4s 34	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Ch US 3¾s 63	109½	109½	109½
7 Ch&WI 4s 52	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
31 CCCSL 4½s 77	56⅛	55¾	56⅛
8 ClEIll 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Cl UT 5s 73	82	81¼	81¾
15 Cl UT 4½s 77	72¼	72⅛	72¼
5 Col G 5s 52 May	103½	103½	103½
2 Col G 5s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Con Ed 3½s 48	106⅝	106½	106½
5 Con Oil 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Cons P 3½s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
15 Cuba N 5½s 42 r	38¼	38	38
35 Del&H r 4s 43	70¾	70½	70¾
26 D&RG 4s 36	4	33⅞	34
2 D&RGW 5s 55	8½	8½	8½
3 Duq Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
17 Erie 4½s 2015	61	60⅞	60⅞
2 Erie 4s 95	100	100	100
8 Firest TR s3 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Gen Stl C 5½s 49	102½	102	102
4 Gdrich 4¼s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3 Gt Nor 4s 46G	104	103¾	103¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 GM&O 4s 75	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
4 GM&O inc 2015	61½	61½	61½
12 Hud C 5s 62A	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜
3 H&M r 5s 57	55½	55⅛	55½
1 H&M inc 5s 57	29	29	29
2 IC r 4s 55	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
14 IC 4¾s 66	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜
1 ICCSL 5s 63A	53	52⅞	53
21 ICCSL 4½s 63	49	49	49
2 Int GN 6s 52	19	19	19
3 Int GN 1st 6s 52	43	43	43
7 Int GN 5s 56B	40½	40½	40½
27 Int HE 6s 44	64	63½	64
2 Int Pap 5s 47	105	105	105
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	79¼	79¼	79¼
4 Int T&T 5s 55	83	83	83
1 Jon&L 3¼s 61	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 KCFtS 4s 36	86	86	86
48 KCSou 5s 50	74¼	74¼	74¼
45 KC Ter 4s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Koppers 3½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Lac G 5½s 53	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Leh VHT 5s 54	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
3 Leh V 5s 2003	42¼	42	42
3 Leh V 4½s 2003	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
12 Leh V 4s 2003	33	32¾	33
4 L Isl r 4s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Lou&A 5s 69	91½	90⅞	91½
12 L&N 5s 2003B	106½	106⅜	106½
8 Manati S 4s 57	64⅛	64	64
2 MSPSSM g5s38	25½	25½	25½
17 MSPSSM c4s38	26	25½	25½
5 M-K-T 5s62A	56½	56⅛	56⅛
9 M-K-T 1st4s90	50	50	50
5 M-K-T 4s62B	46	46	46
15 Mo P 5½s49	11½	11¾	11¾
2 Mo P 5s65A	51½	51½	51½
143 MoP 5s77F	51¾	51⅛	51⅛
10 MoP 5s78G	51½	51⅛	51⅛
6 MoP 5s80H	51½	51⅛	51⅛
42 MoP 5s81I	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
91 MoP g4s75	20¾	20¼	20¾
8 MontP 3¾s 66	107¾	107¼	107¼
10 Mor&E 4½s55	40¼	40⅛	40¼
5 Mor&E 3½s 2000	46	46	46
6 NatDai 3¾s60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Nat Dist 3½s49	104½	104½	104½
11 NOPS 5s 55B	107½	106½	106½
2 NOTerm 4s 53	94	94	94
5 NOTM 5½s 54	70¾	70¾	70¾
4 NOTM 5s 54	68⅜	68	68
20 NYC r 5s 2013	60¾	60⅝	60⅝
18 NYC 4½s 2013A	53¾	53¼	53¾
5 NYC cn 4s 98	58	57½	57½
5 NYCh SL 5½s 74	91½	91¼	91½
13 NYCh SL 4½s 78	82	81⅝	81¾
2 NYNHH 6s 48	47¾	47½	47¾
3 NYNHH 4½s 67	43	42⅞	42⅞
36 NYNHH 4s 55	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
14 NYNHH 4s 56	41¼	41¼	41¼
30 NYNHH 3½s 56	8½	8⅜	8½
1 Nia Sh 5½s 50	105	105	105
1 Norf S 5s 2014	38	38	38
52 NorP 6s2047	79¼	79	79¼
5 NorP 5s2047D	66	65¾	66
4 NorP 4½s2047	59¼	59	59
8 NorP 4s97	91⅝	91½	91⅝
10 NorP 3s2047	55½	55½	55½
6 OhioEd 4s65	108¼	107⅞	108¼
1 OWRRN 4s61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 PG&E 3¾s61	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
16 PG&E 4s64	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 PenP&L 3½s69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 PenRR g 4½s65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 PenRR 4½sd70	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 PenRR g4¼s81	105	105	105
11 PenRR 3¾s52	98	97⅜	98
9 PereM 4½s80	72	71⅞	71¾
1 PhelpD 3½s52	106½	106½	106½
1 PhilCo 4¼s61	106½	106½	106½
122 PhRCI 6s 49	14¾	14	14¾
1 Phil Ry 4s 37	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
23 Portl GE 4½s 60	99⅜	99	99⅜
3 Pr Stl C 5s 51	100	100	100
3 Rdg 4½s 97 A	94	93⅞	94
8 Rep Stl 4½s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Rio G W 4s 39	74¾	74⅛	74¾
2 Rio G W 4s 49	41½	41⅜	41⅜
21 St LSF 5s 50 B	35¼	34½	35¼
177 St LSF 4½s 78	35⅜	34¾	35⅛
51 St LSF 4s 50 A	32½	31¾	32¼
6 St LSW rf 5s 90	41½	41	41
88 SeaAL c6s45	24⅛	23½	24⅛
1 SeaAL 6s45ct	23	23	23
15 Sea-AF 6s35A	21⅞	21	21⅞
9 ShellU 2½s54	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
8 SBT&T 3¼s62	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
51 SoPac 4½s68	62½	61⅞	62⅛
18 SoPac 4½s81	59½	59⅛	59⅛
34 SoPac 4½s69	60	59½	60
27 SoPac rf4s55	86⅞	86⅛	86⅞
7 SoPac clt4s49	87⅛	87	87¼
13 SoPac 3¾s46	100¼	101	100¼
6 SoPac 4½s Or77	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
10 SoPSFT 4s50	98½	98⅜	98⅜
1 SouRy 6½s56	99	99	99
7 SouRy g6s56	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
11 SouRy cn5s94	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
3 SouRy g4s56	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
5 SWBell 3s68	108	108	108
3 StdONJ 3s61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13 TexCorp 3s65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 TexCorp 3s59	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 T&P 5s79C	85⅞	85	85
12 ThAve 5s60	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1 UnPac3½s71	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Va Ry 3¾s 66	111	111	111
6 Wab 4¼s 91	45	45	45
8 Wab 4s 81	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
23 Wab 4s 71	99	99	99
2 Walwrth 4s 55	97	96⅞	97
1 W Ch 4s 2361	54	54	54
23 W Md 4s 52	92¼	91⅞	92
1 WPac 1st 5s 46	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
9 W Pac 5s 46 asd	63⅛	63	63
3 West Un 5s 51	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
62 West Un 5s 60	98½	98⅛	98⅜
19 West Un 4½s 50	100	99¼	100
7 Wh Stl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
24 Wis Cen 4s 49	54⅞	54½	54⅞
1 Young ST 4s 48	103	103	103
15 Young ST 3¼s 60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
1 Arg 4s72 Feb	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
5 Arg 4½s48	100	100	100
4 Austral 4½s56	89½	89½	89½
4 Braz 6½s26-57	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Braz 6½s 27-57	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Canada 3¼s61	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
2 Chile 6sJan61a	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 Mex 4s04asd54	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Norway 4½s65	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Rio de J 6½s53	25¼	25⅛	25⅛

Bond Sales (In Dollars)
Total today, 3,375,000; previous day, 8,599,475; week ago, 6,924,000; year ago, 7,427,000; two years ago, 5,855,700. Jan. 1 to date 2,368,517,075; Year ago, 1,289,863,700; two years ago, 1,364,284,525.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Cleve Bld Realty	15c	..	8-16	8- 2
Continental Mills	$4	..	8-31	8-24
Solar Mfg Co	15c	..	9- 1	8-18

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Allied Laboratories Inc	15c	..	10- 1	9-18
Allied Stores Corp	15c	..	10-20	9-30
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-17
Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25c		9-30	9- 7
Amer Gas & El	40c	Q	9-15	8-17
Amer Insul Corp	10c	..	9-30	9-17
Amer Laundry Mach	50c	..	9-10	9- 1
Amer P S pf	$1.75		9-20	8-31
Bk of Nova Scotia	$2.50	Q	10- 1	9-15
Ca. Food Prod	50c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Cent & S W Ut $7 pf	$1.75	..	9-20	8-31
Do $6 pf	$1.50	..	9-20	8-31
Contl Can Co	25c		9-15	8-25
Denver Un StkYd pf	$1.37½	Q	9- 1	8-20
Devonian Oil Co	25c	Q	9-15	8-31
Durex Plates & Ch. Inc	50c	Q	9-15	8-24
Do 6 pf	37½c	Q	9-15	8-24
Eastman Kodak	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9- 4
Do pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9- 4
El Paso N Gas pf	$1.75	Q	9- 1	..
Foster & Kleiser Co. 6 A pf	37½c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Gt Nor Paper	40c	..	9- 1	8-20
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd $2 conv pf	50c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Honolulu Oil Corp	25c	Q	9-15	9- 3
Kobacker Strs. Inc	25c		9-10	8-18
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	9- 1	8-16
Met Edison $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9- 1
do $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9- 1
do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9- 1
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9- 1
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9- 1
Newberry (J J) Co	60c	Q	10- 1	9-16
No Ont Pow	12c		10-25	9-30
do pf	$1.50	Q	10-25	9-30
North Penn RR Co	$1	Q	9-10	9- 3
Northeastern Water & El Corp. $4 pf	$1	Q	9- 1	8-16
Parker Wolverine	30c	Q	9-20	9- 4
Pub Serv Co of Colorado, 7 pf	58⅓c	M	9- 1	8-20
do 6 pf	50c	M	9- 1	8-20
do 5 pf	41⅔c	M	9- 1	8-20
Quissett Mill	$1	Q	8-16	8- 9
Shattuck (F G) Co	10c	Q	9-21	9- 1
Sontag Chain Stores Co. Ltd	25c		9- 1	8-20
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	9- 1	8-20
Soule Mill	$1.50		8-16	8- 6
Toledo Edison Co 7 pf	58 1-3c	M	9- 1	8-20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	9- 1	8-20
Do 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	9- 1	8-15
U S Gypsum	50c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-15
Wamsutta Mills	50c		9-15	8-10
West Util Corp 6 conv pf	15c	Q	8-15	8- 5

Javery Headed for New Victory High as Brave

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Racking up his 10th victory, 3-2 over the Chicago Cubs yesterday in 12 innings, Al Javery dropped the loud hint that this is going to be his best season since entering the National League in what now seems a very distant 1940.

The lanky right-hander from Oxford, Mass., reached a new peak in his major league mound career a year ago when he won an even dozen games for the Braves. The season before it had been 10. But at this rate "Bear Tracks" should have no trouble going over the 15 mark, with a chance to get up to 17.

Deserved Shutout

This latest triumph over the Cubs was sort of a comeback for Javery. After his somewhat brilliant pitching in the All-Star Game at Philadelphia, he ran into a mediocre streak, as other "dream game" hurlers have in the past. Between July 6 and the 31st, he showed only one triumph. At times Casey Stengel must have been tempted to leave Al in the bull pen. But yesterday "Bear Tracks" looked like the greatest pitcher in the league. With better support he would have had a shutout over the regulation nine innings.

Thus, Javery became the second Brave to reach the 10-win level. Red Barrett had done it the previous day against the Cubs. Early today Nate Andrews needed only one game to touch the select group.

After missing several earlier opportunities to break the 2-all tie, the Braves broke up the marathon in the 12th inning and gave the boys just time enough to get to Fenway Park for a look at Satchel Paige. Tommy Holmes singled to left and Butch Nieman tripled to deep right-center for the big run.

Streak Hitter

This Nieman fellow is developing into a pretty good hitter. The sort who hits in streaks, he can break up any ball game when he is hot. He made three hits yesterday for the best day on either side. Stengel may soon be leaving him in there against all types of pitching, instead of calling upon Chet Ross when a southpaw is working for the opposition.

Whitey Wietelmann continues to take a prominent part in the batting attack. He has moved at a sensational .583 pace in the first three games of the Cub series and now has his seasonal average up to .246. That, for a defensive player of Whitey's ability, is exceptionally good. Too, he has driven in the very good total of 30 runs. He is building up the reputation of a good "clutch" hitter.

The Chicago series closes tomorrow with a Ladies' Day single, and it will be the final appearance of the Cubs in the Hub this season, if anybody around here cares. Perhaps by their next appearance here, in 1944, they will have a new manager and a few strange faces. Judging by the standing, they need them.

Briefs . . . The Red Sox split their double-header with the White Sox yesterday . . . It was an afternoon of wild hitting and not very competent pitching . . . Joe Cronin used Mike Ryba, Emmett O'Neil and Mace Brown in the opener, credited to O'Neil at 10-6 . . . It was, of course, the Louisville graduate's first big league victory . . . Bobby Doerr's 13th home run with two on was the big blow . . . Bobby incidentally, has stretched his hitting streak to 15 games . . . In the second game, Cronin used Woods, Newsome and Brown on the hill, Brown losing in the 14th inning, 7-6.

Cronin himself made the headlines again yesterday when, as a pinch hitter for Pinky Woods in the nightcap, he delivered his fifth home run . . . There were two on at the time, bringing his runs batted in total for 19 base hits to an exceptionally fine 24 . . . The blow would have given the Red Sox a sweep of the twin bill if Dick Newsome had not yielded two Chicago runs in the last of the ninth . . . Roy Partee is up to .300 again.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	67	33	.670	
Pittsburgh	54	49	.524	14½
Cincinnati	54	49	.524	14½
Brooklyn	54	50	.519	15
Philadelphia	50	56	.472	20
Chicago	47	55	.461	21
Boston	45	53	.459	21
New York	38	64	.372	30

Results Aug. 12

Boston 3, Chicago 2 (12 inns.).
St. Louis 4, New York 1.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	62	39	.614	
Detroit	52	48	.520	9½
Cleveland	52	48	.550	9½
Washington	55	51	.519	9½
Chicago	52	50	.510	10½
Boston	50	53	.485	13
St. Louis	45	55	.450	16½
Philadelphia	40	64	.385	23½

Results Aug. 12

Boston 10, Chicago 6.
Chicago 7, Boston 6.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 6, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 10, Washington 3.

In and Out of Trouble

Associated Press

Negotiates Water Hazard Safely

Catherine Fox (above), Glen Ridge, N. J., medalist with Kay Byrne, Rye, N. Y., in the qualifying round of the women's western amateur golf tournament, also won the Marion Miley bracelet trophy, signifying low scores for the qualifying rounds of both 1943 western meets, open and amateur. Here she hits one across the water at the Evanston, Ill., course where she and Miss Byrne turned in two-under-par 74's in the qualifying. She reached the semifinals yesterday, but Miss Byrne was eliminated earlier.

High School Boy Regular Catcher With Coast Team

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (AP)—Here's a new saga of Billy the Kid.

He is, for the purpose of exact identification, Billy Sarni. Only 15 years old. Not yet out of high school.

Yet he's the first-string catcher of the Los Angeles baseball club, a team that is running away from the pact in the Pacific Coast League.

A series of occurrences projected the beardless Billy into the spotlight. First, Eddie Fernandes was injured, and a few days later Billy Holm went out. The Angels didn't have a catcher.

Flattering Offers

In desperation President Clarence (Pants) Rowland went to Sarni's parents. They had intervened against flattering offers from various major league clubs—the Pittsburgh Pirates, Boston Red Sox, Cleveland Indians and Chicago Cubs. Billy, they reasoned, should stay at home and in school. But the veteran Pants Rowland was persuasive, and, aided and abetted by a $10,000 bonus, one of the highest ever made by a Class AA baseball club, won over the parents.

Sarni joined the Angels the next day and in his first turn at bat smashed out a home run. If the club was inclined to be concerned about a mere youngster handling the catching duties it changed over quickly.

Billy has played 12 games and is batting a neat .321. He has thrown out 11 runners trying to steal bases. Three times men trying to score have charged into him, bounced back and been tagged out. He's still calling signals, and the veteran Los Angeles pitching staff isn't shaking its collective head at them, either.

Rowland, who managed the Chicago White Sox for a time when the great Ray Schalk was catching, says Holm is a better receiver and a mortal cinch to be in the majors next year. Still, Sarni remains the first-string receiver for Los Angeles, and so long as the Angels keep on winning he'll continue to be.

Experience Under Fire

Manager Bill Sweeney wants him to stay in the harness and gain the only thing he lacks, experience under fire.

The boy's father, Florine Sarni, a semipro performer who never could quite make the professional jump, has been his constant tutor while he performed on the Los Angeles high school sandlots. Billy himself is a strikingly handsome chap with a beautifully tapering body, weighs 185 and is 5 feet 11 inches tall, fair skin and dark brown eyes. He's a stickler for strict training discipline.

Probably the youngest player in AA baseball, Sarni seems to have made the grade in less than two weeks.

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 12

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 7-4, Baltimore 5-8.
Newark 7, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 1.
Jersey City at Montreal, postponed.

American Association

Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.
Toledo 2, Minneapolis 0.
Milwaukee 11, Indianapolis 5.
Columbus 2, St. Paul 1.

Eastern League

Elmira 5-1, Scranton 1-5.
Wilkes-Barre 8, Binghamton 6.
Springfield 2, Utica 0.
Hartford 13, Albany 11.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 2, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 5.
Los Angeles 8, San Diego 4.
Seattle 4, Oakland 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 5, Memphis 2.
Birmingham 11, Little Rock 8.
Nashville 9, Montgomery 7.
Knoxville 17-7, Atlanta 4-7.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

Boston's Quaintest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

MALDEN, MASS.

The New KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 0872
Open Sundays

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub 2195, and Braves Field, Sta 9600
LADIES' DAY — Entrance on Babcock Street

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Paige Toys With Hitters

For close to 15 years Leroy "Satchel" Paige has been recognized as one of the leading pitchers in the country. In fact, his reputation extends beyond the boundaries of these United States. He has pitched and won in Puerto Rico, South America, Central America, Cuba and numerous other spots on the ever-changing map of the world.

But on Thursday evening some of us looked at the star of the Kansas City Monarchs for the first time. He worked the first three innings of an exhibition game with the Fore River (Mass.) shipyard nine at Fenway Park, striking out the first four men to step to the plate. The fourth was "Skinny" Graham, formerly of the Red Sox.

Still Fast

Of course, Paige has been pitching for a long time, starting back in 1926 and working far more games a year than any hurler in the big leagues. He has lost some of his stuff, just as Carl Hubbell and Whit Wyatt have lost theirs, and for the same reason. Satchel hurls two or three innings almost every day, reaping the full benefits of his drawing power, so naturally he has lost some of his grip on the hitters. But make no mistake, the fellow is still an outstanding pitcher; and what a man he must have been when he was young and had a hop on that fast ball! He still has plenty of what the boys like to call "swift."

Paige simply toyed with those Fore River semi-pros. In fanning the side in the first inning, he threw only one breaking ball, and that a curve wide of the plate and the strike zone. He just clipped the corners of the plate with balls of various speeds, giving the poor batter so much pre-pitch motion that finding the pellet must have been difficult once it left the mound. Rather than over-powering the batters, Paige gave a rare exhibition of heady tossing.

Hesitation Pitch

In the second inning, however, he showed the crowd that his curve is more than a myth when he fanned Skinny Graham with an inside breaking ball which almost clipped the outfielder on the foot. Satchel threw side-arm and overhand. Twice he threw hesitation pitches. That is, as he brought his slim right arm around and stepped forward with his left foot, he hesitated just long enough to throw the hitter off stride. They say Johnny Cooney used it back in the days when he was on the mound.

Paige, of course, is more than a pitcher. He is a character. He is hard to find before a game because he is all over the field. "He never sits down," said Frank Duncan, manager of the Monarchs. "He's in a pepper game one minute and having fielding practice at third base the next. You can't even keep him still between innings. He's all over the bench. Maybe I ought to chain him to it."

Paige and two mates put on a combination pepper game and juggling act in front of their dugout that would have made the old Cardinal Gashouse Gang stop and look. Then Satchel started a pepper game with nine men along in a line. As each man made an error, he dropped out. Yes, Paige was the last to leave.

"I suppose that if I'd settle down to pitching a full game every three or four days, I'd last another 15 years," Paige told the writer in one of the rare moments when he was sitting still in the dugout. "But I'd rather do it this way," he added, flashing a mouthful of white teeth.

The Monarchs are in the American (Negro) League, which covers the so-called western territory. There is also a National League in the East. Recently there was an annual all-star East-West game at Comiskey Park, Chicago, and 52,000 paid to see it. The leading attraction, of course, was Paige.

"Could he pitch in the big leagues?" said Frank Duncan. "I'll say he could! Why, he's beaten big league teams many times in the past. They don't like to hit against him. But he sure loves to pitch against them! And he's still the greatest pitcher in the country."

Notes From the Sports World

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Sailor Dom and soldier Joe Di Maggio are howling for active service . . . Figure they didn't sign up with Uncle Sam to play baseball . . . Dom's applied for sea duty once before and was turned down . . . And Joe wants a gun instead of a bat . . . The manpower situation being what it is, Steve Enich, Marquette's clarinet-playing guard from Hibbing, Minn., informed coach Tom Stidham he's going to play in the Hilltoppers band between halves of all games this fall.

Bruce Smith, the ex-Minnesota All-American, is slated to land at one of the Navy's preflight schools . . . And all the coaches are keeping their fingers crossed . . . Gunder Haegg, who tried to convince the sports writers of his kiss-and-make-up policy several weeks ago, unconvinced them again right after his last United States race Wednesday . . . Gunder and Gill Dodds and several sports writers were invited to a local smorgasbord . . . but when the host brought the scribes in, Haegg hollered, "I don't want anybody around" . . . The scribes, who weren't anxious about the clambake in the first place, walked out . . . And the most embarrassed man in the house was Brother Dodds.

Frank Ward, Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator: The Brooklyn Dodgers are departing almost daily—and so are the Dodger fans.

Scratch this year's pro football All-Star game here—it's out . . . Washington State football fans probably will be interested to hear that Lieut. Eldon Jenne, the old Cougars' star, has just been crowned checkers champ of the officers' mess at Del Monte (Calif.) pre-flight school. . . .

By Casey Stengel (as told to John Drohan, Boston Traveler). Somebody's been saying Pittsburgh's Rip Sewell's new dipsy-doo pitch is too slow to be effective with men on base . . . It doesn't make any difference when he pitches against my Braves . . . He only gives us three hits anyway . . . It's the screwiest pitch I ever saw . . . Sewell calls it his ephus pitch . . . I don't know what that means and the batters don't know how to hit it . . . Looks like we're both mystified . . only way you can stop it is to sign the Singer Midgets to play for you the day he pitches and order 'em not to swing at anything . . . He'll walk so many they'll have to take him out . . . Then you put in your regular players . . . Simple, isn't it? . . .

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	9	8	Andrews	9	14
Barrett	10	10	Farrell	0	1
Javery	10	10	Odom	0	3
Salvo	3	3	Martin	0	0
MacFayden	1	1			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
O'Neil	1	0	Woods	2	2
Judd	10	6	Newsome	3	10
Ryba	5	3	Dobson	3	6
Hughson	11	7			
Brown	6	5			
Terry	6	6			

Newcomers In Semifinal Of Women's Golf

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 13 (AP)—It's Catherine Fox vs. Dorothy Germain and Mary Agnes Wall vs. Peggy Kirk in the semifinals of the women's western amateur golf tournament today at the Evanston Golf Club.

For Miss Fox and Miss Germain, both newcomers this season to the midwest golf scene, it's a second-straight appearance in a women's western tournament semifinal round. Both reached that stage, in opposite brackets, in the open meet in June and lost.

Met Years Before

Miss Fox, Glen Ridge, N. J., and Miss Germain, a Philadelphian, met four and five years ago in junior inter-state team matches, and Miss Germain won both times.

Miss Wall of Menominee, Mich., was a finalist in this meet two years ago and a semifinalist last year. Her opponent today, Miss Kirk of Findlay, Ohio, has played in the western amateur only once before.

Miss Germain had a fine three-under-par medal score for the 14 holes it took her to beat Ann Casey of Mason City, Iowa, 5 and 4, yesterday.

Full 18 Holes

All the other quarter-final efforts required the full 18 holes. Miss Fox defeated Marjorie Row of Detroit, Mich., one up, and Miss Wall won from Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., by the same margin, being spared an overtime when Miss Cline, putting for a win on the final hole, saw her seven-footer roll around the rim of the cup and then out.

Miss Kirk had a two-up decision against Betty Jean Rucker of Spokane, Wash., but it was closer than that. Miss Kirk was three up at the turn and after halving the next four holes lost two in a row leaving only a one-up edge. The next two holes also were halved, but Miss Rucker fired her second shot on the 18th into shrubbery bordering a water hole and lost so many strokes she had to concede.

Schroeder And Segura Triumph In Net Tourney

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Francisco Segura, top-seeded Ecuadorean, blasted his way into the semifinal of the eastern grass courts tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club yesterday by outlasting stubborn James Brink of Seattle, 6—0, 7—5. Ensign Ted Schroeder, last-hour entrant into the tourney, defeated Princeton's Dick Bender, 6—3, 7—5, in his first appearance on the courts.

In the women's division, Pauline Betz, first-seeded national player, crushed Barbara Scofield of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1. Second-seeded Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., eliminated Margaret Cary of San Diego, 6—1, 6—0.

Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., third in the women's seedings, defeated Barbara Nields of Rye, 6—1, 6—1. Fourth-seeded Margaret Osborne of San Francisco eliminated Mrs. Joe Hunt of Annapolis, Md., 6—2, 6—0.

The men's and women's doubles matches got under way late in the afternoon with the favorite twosome of Pauline Betz and Doris Hart defeating Barbara Barnard and Mrs. Ruth Traversy of Montreal in straight sets, 6—1, 6—0.

In the men's doubles Schroeder and Hunt teamed together to defeat the youthful combination of John Shea and Eugene Garrett, 6—3, 6—4.

Segura paired with Sidney Wood to win their first-round match from Charles Oliver of Perth Amboy, N. J., and James Gates of Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Yale Football Schedule Again Changes Teams

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—Yale announced still another revision in its nine-game football schedule today, scratching the Lakehurst Naval Training Station which was due to open the season here Sept. 11 and substituting Muhlenberg College instead.

Ogden D. Miller, Yale Athletic Director, said Lakehurst officials asked the cancellation, asserting that for reasons beyond their control the naval team would be unable to fill the date.

Muhlenberg, an Allentown, Pa., institution, never has played Yale before. Its team, coached by Al Julian, is expected to be considerably stronger than usual this year, the Yale announcement said, because of the presence of more than 400 V-12 Marine corps trainees at the college.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	404	51	110	3	25	.272
Nieman	197	23	53	2	26	.269
Farrell	87	5	23	0	8	.264
Masi	140	19	36	2	18	.257
Klutz	141	10	35	0	16	.248
Wietelmann	346	25	85	0	30	.246
Workman	398	48	97	9	51	.244
Burns	82	6	19	1	3	.232
Ross	194	25	44	5	22	.227
Ryan	300	35	66	1	17	.220
Joost	293	25	55	2	17	.188
Heltzel	52	4	8	0	4	.154
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	239	28	73	1	14	.309
Partee	210	23	63	0	25	.300
Cronin	64	7	19	5	24	.297
Fox	399	49	117	2	33	.293
Culberson	262	32	74	3	29	.282
Metkovich	120	14	33	3	15	.275
Doerr	411	52	109	13	54	.265
Lupien	410	40	102	3	28	.249
Tabor	382	37	94	9	56	.246
Lazor	93	10	20	0	6	.215
Lake	180	24	38	3	14	.211
Conroy	72	10	15	1	6	.208
Simmons	108	7	22	0	11	.204
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

The U. S. Coast Guard Cutters of Curtis Bay, Md., last year's amateur ice hockey champs, will be back on the ice for another season.

N. Y. Juvenile Delinquency Studied by Mayor's Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Offenses centering around the home, including running away and disobeying parents, accounted for 96 per cent of the net increase in juvenile delinquency in 1942 over the previous year, according to the first report of the Mayor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency handed to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia here today.

These same offenses, together with truancy and burglary made up 81 per cent of the delinquency increase during the first four months of 1943 over the comparable period for 1942, the report said.

In its initial report, the Committee makes no attempt to present recommendations for solution of the juvenile delinquency problem, merely analyzing 16,059 records of the Children's Court Division of the Domestic Relations Court for the 30-month period from Jan. 1, 1941, to June 30, 1943. The group, headed by William B. Herlands, City Investigation Commissioner, will issue other reports on the subject as its work progresses.

The Committee found that the 1942 increase over 1941 in offenses centering around the home, was made up as follows: Disobeying parents, an increase of 206 offenses; running away, an increase of 152, and staying away from home, an increase of 62 offenses.

Truancy showed the largest rise in the first four months of 1943, accounting for 31 per cent of the period's net increase. In this it edged out burglary, which was the most frequent complaint in 1941 and 1942.

The Committee cautioned that a statement of gross figures on juvenile delinquency was of little help in either throwing light on the actual extent and real character of juvenile delinquency or in furnishing the basis for a program of prevention and treatment.

"By analyzing these statistics in terms of specific types of misconduct involved, the Committee has completed the first step in getting a picture of the extent and character of current juvenile delinquency in New York City," the report says.

The Committee reported that 370 more children were found delinquent by the Court in the first four months of this year than in the same period in 1942. While 3,197 children were found delinquent in 1941, in 1942 there were 3,560 delinquents, a city-wide increase of 363 children for the latter year.

"Part of this figure of 363 is attributable to a change in the Court's administrative procedure," the report continues. "There are 916,000 children between the ages of 7 and 15, inclusive, in this City, according to the most reliable estimates. This is the age group within the Court's jurisdiction. The 1942 and 1943, increases were distributed unevenly among sex, and race groups and among the boroughs and various neighborhoods within the City. . . .

"A review of the cases of alleged delinquency handled by the Court during its 40 years' experience shows that the annual totals of alleged delinquency often have sharply fluctuated from year to year. The 1941 total of 5,742 cases of alleged delinquency was the lowest during the past decade. The 1942 total of 6,109 cases presents one of the low points on a curve representing the number of cases of alleged delinquency annually handled by the Court."

San Francisco Lights-On Fete To Hail Victorious Peace Day

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This city's "When the Lights Go On Again" committee is bringing its plans right up to the minute. Its official watchers for signs of Axis collapse are on the alert. None is predicting any immediate change, but it is the Committee's intention that San Francisco shall be prepared as fully as possible to celebrate the final victory.

The "When the Lights Go On Again" Committee began to hold meetings and lay its foundation plans months ago, long before the taking of Munda, the recapture of Orel and Belgorod, the storming of Sicily. The meetings began while Mussolini still was in power and mumbling of empire, before the British and American successes in Tunisia.

In those days, the word of San Francisco's peace-celebration plans was radiocast over the nation, briefly, by the press associations, but only a few minor cheers echoed back in this direction. Those who logically would direct such a celebration in other cities were more amused than interested. There are indications that their serious interest is developing in more recent days.

Thanksgiving to Predominate

San Francisco wants its celebration of the coming of peace to be more than just the impromptu littering of "the West's main street" — Market Street — with ticker tape and scraps of paper tossed from the windows of tall buildings. It wants form and body to the celebration. It wants the note of thanksgiving to predominate, however gay or even boistrous the celebration may become.

The physical task of relighting the City is not so simple or so quickly accomplished as might be imagined. Large lights have been exchanged for small ones, countless street-light globes have been painted in their upper portions, thousands of colored neon signs have been locked, lights have been removed from outdoor and near-window sockets in many houses, and new lights are not available for every purpose.

San Francisco wants its lights to glow at full strength on the first possible night permitted by those Governmental agencies charged with national security. This can only mean when Japan is put fully and finally out of the war, for San Francisco's onetime skyglow is presently dimmed in recognition—if not respect—of the Japanese Navy and its submarines.

That there will be spontaneous interim celebrations, everyone expects. There were minor merry-makings in some of San Francisco's foreign colonies when Mussolini was derailed. There will be others, undoubtedly, when Hitler joins his former comrade in the limbo of diverted conquerors, when Italy surrenders unconditionally, when Berlin falls. The war will not be over for the Pacific Coast and for San Francisco until Japan capitulates—and few on this rim of the Pacific expect an armistice—only submission after a grueling struggle.

So San Franciscans do not feel that they are being either over-optimistic or exaggeratedly forehanded in laying plans for that one great splurge of celebrating which will mean that the war is ended. The City which, it now is widely said, "knows how," knows also that planning and working out plans bring best results.

It was an eminently successful and practical planner and expediter, Ernest Ingold, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who called for organization of the "When the Lights Go On" Committee. Ted Huggins, public relations man and specialist in special events, is Chairman of the Committee. On the Committee are a major general, several clergymen, advertising men, lighting engineers, pageant specialists, school authorities, transportation specialists, women's organization leaders, United Nations representatives, an dothers.

Proven Workers

Some members of the Committee, including the Chairman, proved their energies and abilities along similar lines in connection with the San Francisco World's Fair in 1939-40. No names are on the Committee for decorative purposes; all are workers.

The Committee recognizes as its No. 1 hurdle the fact that it will have only a few hours' notice to put its plan into effect. That is the main reason for the elaborate advance planning.

Air-raid alarms, churchbells, sirens, police and fire departments, Army and Navy searchlights, ships in the Bay, and red fire on both the City's bridges will be the first signal that the war is over, it is planned.

That first night, the plan calls for the turning on of every light in every building and every home in the City, plus, of course, every street and outside light.

The following day will be declared a general holiday by the Mayor.

A parade of all military equipment and personnel available, all uniformed marching organizations, all available bands, and groups representing all the United Nations, will proceed up Market Street to the Civic Center. An umbrella of planes will circle the City during the parade, it is planned.

Following the parade, the throngs will gather in the Plaza at the Civic Center for religious services, which will offer thanks for victory. The City will remain in fiesta attire for a week.

No time or enegy is being taken from the war effort for this hopeful planning. All this is extra, and patient waiting is taken for granted.

Toll Call Jangles Army Phone Wedding

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 13 (AP)—Orders prevented Private First Class John C. Woomer of Pittsburgh from being here for his planned wedding with Private Mildred E. Kautz of Huntingdon, Pa., who is in the WAC Motor Transport School. So he arranged a telephone ceremony from Camp Wood, Texas.

"Do you take this man . . ." Private Kautz heard the minister say over the phone.

She was just about to reply "I do" when an operator broke in: "One dollar and eighty cents, please."

[P. S.—Private Kautz slipped in the "I do," anyway.]

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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FORTY-ACRE farm, 8-room house, hot water heat, stable, cow barn, hay barn, corn barn, garage, two cottages, near State road; hydrant service; one mile to churches and schools. MR. HALL E. BAILEY, Suncook, N. H.

HOUSE with 33,000 sq. ft. of land. Grounds landscaped, planted, all kinds fruit, vegetables, flowers. 20 min. to State House. Nine rooms, slate roof, vacuum heat. Jamaica Plain, Mass. Arnold 1773.

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CONSULT THE *Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory*
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER HOMES

Attractive — Comfortable — Modern. Cottage of 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, spacious livingroom and diningroom, kitchen, enclosed and open porches; cellar with heater, 2-car garage, 4 bath houses, unusually well built, close to harbor and sandy beach; shown by appointment.
For sale at half its cost
KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE
98 Main St. Falmouth, Mass. Tel. 17

HOUSES FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Reliable party wanted for beautiful 1-family, 8-room, new house, excellent location nr. shopping district; 2-car garage; porch; laundry; recreation room; 3 bathrooms; fully insulated. Telephone Longwood 6404.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Business woman desires to share 6-room apartment on Shawmut Realty Trust property; quiet location; Christian Scientist preferred. Box B-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SUBLET—to Protestant adults—modern apt., 4 rms. and bath, in West Newton, Mass. Ready Sept. 1st. Call BIG. 8501.

WANTED—FURNISHED

COUPLE desires furnished apartment near Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I. Fine neighborhood desired. Call HO 9512, Providence, R.I.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—2 apts.; 6 and 7 rooms. Cash. Columbia Univ. Sect. Completely furnished. Good opportunity. Tel. MO. 2-3517. N. Y. C.

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A Colonial home with spacious grounds, own vegetable and berry gardens; congenial clientele, reasonable rates. Reid & Latham, Lyonhurst Inn, Craftsbury, Vt.

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Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

GREEN SHADOWS INN, Lyme, Conn.—A comfortable place for a quiet vacation; cottages; fresh milk, cream, eggs and vegetables.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Better Class House—On the Beach. Modern Accommodations—Reasonable Rates. Convenient by Train or Bus. I. A. Shaw.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED—Couple to work on small farm, woman to cook and do housekeeping, man to help with outside work and some light household chores. Box N-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS for three children, 5-8. Christian Scientist essential. N. Y. C. winter, Connecticut summer. Pleasant environment. Write Box C-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER—Settled woman, unencumbered; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Ralph May, 21 E. Parkway, South Memphis 4, Tenn.

HOUSEKEEPER for family of four in college town; all modern conveniences; 1-hr. ride from Boston; excellent wages. Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Experience not necessary
Permanent Position
Full or Part Time
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477 Washington St., Boston

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Man with 20 years experience on large general construction, including marine, wishes to make connection as foreman or assistant superintendent with Company now doing or planning in near future work in Mexico, Central or South America. Write to MR. NOLAN, Box N-22, Room 710, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

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LADY wishes position as companion to elderly person; references exchanged. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE—Christian Scientist, exp'd., evenings preferred. Mrs. Saunders, 185 Huntington Ave., Boston. References exchanged.

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While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT INC. 5 Bromfield St. LIB 3913

LOCK Repairs. Auto Keys. Electrical, Plumbing, Repairing. Rear Swartz's Barber Shop. 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

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United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

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If you are Thinking of Selling Your Car
LET US QUOTE YOU OUR TOP PRICES
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3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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The Dollars for Your Home"
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Shares in August Series Now on Sale
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Brighten Up the House with FLOWERS!
G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.
901 Mass. Ave. ARL. 3090—3091
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PHONE LAF. 2136

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46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

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(We have them)
ITEMS

Flashlight cells, each 5c Plastic Ristlites	98c
Wood Lawn Rakes, $1.39 24-inch Trellis	$1.19
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AUGUST FUR SALE
Is Now in Progress
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Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
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TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S
AUGUST SHOWING of QUALITY FUR COATS
224-230 MAIN STREET

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
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★
Harvard Cooperative Society
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FOR YOUR VACATION
a *"permanent"* you'll really like
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7 Hudson St. Call Tro. 1603

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Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
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FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
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Tel. 800

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Fisher Dairy
EST. 1861
Grade A Milk and Cream
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
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One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Buttercup Hill Tea Room
CHARLEEN J. BAKER
SPECIAL Saturday Night Supper 50c
Sunday Dinners Served 12 to 8
$1.25 up
584 Main Street Tel. 4063
Our Mexican Room is available for parties

helen's
For Your Vacation
VANITY FAIR LINGERIE
needs no ironing.
381 MAIN STREET

SPODE CHINA
Buy the Spode Dinner Set that you have always wanted.
STARTER SETS FROM $17.35 UP
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Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Camping Needs
Canning Supplies
Insecticides
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
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Buy it with confidence
WILSON'S

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OVERSEAS MAILING BOXES
Complete for 19c each
BROWNIE GREETING CARDS
New lot just in
SOCIAL STATIONERY
Many to choose from
LITTLE'S 22 Fleet Street

Shoes for Men Shoes for Women

Jarman	Air-O-Pedic
Florsheim	Treadeasy
E. T. Wright	Gold Cross
Foot Pals	W. B. Coon

FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

MITCHELL & COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
Carole King
DRESSES
$7.95 — $10.95 — $12.95
Ready-to-Wear, Street Floor

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0040
To help win the war we follow the SHARE FAIR PLAN

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats Fruits Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

Pyrex Glass Baking Ware
Gift Sets and Big Variety of Separate Dishes

HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

Lyle JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Buy your Winter Coat with Our Lay-Away Plan
A small deposit will reserve your coat until you arrange budget payments.
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

BEAUTY MADE MORE BEAUTIFUL
VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3652 Wyman's Exchange

LYNN

Our August Presentation of
FUR TRIMMED CLOTH COATS
Forstmann Juilliard Pacific Mills
$59.75, $69.75, $79.75, $89.75,
$110 and $125
Persian Lamb, Mink, White Fox, Canadian Wolf, London Dyed Squirrel, Lapin, Skunk, Silver Fox and Kit Fox.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Fashions look ahead to Fall . . .
T·W·ROGERS Co
UNION STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc. Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now is the time to buy
YOUR NEW FUR COAT
Gordon's WOMAN'S SHOP
183 Pleasant Street Malden

Interested in Investments?
A LOVELY FUR COAT
will serve you for years!
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
MALDEN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas O'Brien & Sons "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. Melrose 2566

COAL — OIL
Reliable Fuel, Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
Whitman—Apollo—Lovell and Covel Candy—Eaton's Stationery
H. H. Ayer—Yardley—Eliz. Arden Toilet Goods
505 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4170

Purr-fect HOME HEATING HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street
Mel. 3300-1-2-3

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN ST., COR. FELLSWAY
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Akin-Denison Co.
Established 1850
COAL—PAINT—FUEL
Pleasing New Designs in Wallpaper
206 Union Street

La France
Watches—Diamonds
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY UNITED STATES AND CANADA
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Serve "The Best"
from
Our Huge Displays of Fruits and Vegetables
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware— Paint Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service
Luncheonette
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT
(Continued)

Wilbur Coon
Shoes for Women
X-Ray Fitted
Traister's Shoe Store
16 Pleasant Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GET Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
at our Store
THE PAINT SHOP
288 Centre St. Big. 8480

NEWTONVILLE

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
Service
46 AUSTIN ST. BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

HAVE
LAWN MOWERS
Sharpened and Set NOW!
Precision Work
'Pittsfield Tire' and Battery Shop
West and Center Sts. Howard S. Babbitt

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR
TIRES
Our Modern
Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

LOOK AHEAD
Buy Your Next Winter Coat Now
Use Our Layaway Plan
ENGLAND BROS.

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Lipsticks and Nail Polishes
Complete Assortments
at
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1238 Hancock St.

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch
and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

TORRE'S
Pineapple
Fruit Sherbet
Reading Square Reading

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5798. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
Somerville's Leading Food Store!
Always the Finest Quality
Always the Greatest Variety
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

A. B. BRYANT & CO.
182 Washington Street, Weymouth
Family Marketmen Since 1876
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WINTHROP

Ham's STORES
To Our Loyal Patrons:
Nowadays, our supplies of
HAM'S DELICIOUS CANDIES
are quickly exhausted—so we recommend an early selection.
Our stores are closed as follows:

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY
Centre	Beach	Highlands
Oce. 0760	Oce. 0057	Oce. 1667

SPEND YOUR #18 COUPON WISELY
Buy Serviceable Summer Shoes for Sports—Street—Dress
of
RUSSELL A. LANG
6 Somerset Ave. OCEan 1281

B. N. SAMUELS, INC.
Sole Distributor in Winthrop
for
REVLON
carrying a complete line of
"America's Best-Loved Nail Enamel and Lipstick"
16 Woodside Ave. OCEan 2200

WORCESTER

WE WISH WE HAD!
Check your boy's
Camp Equipment
IVER JOHNSON'S
304 Main Street

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new. 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SHROPSHIRE—REST AND STUDY in beautiful surroundings. Glanyrafon Hall, Llanyblodwel, Oswestry.

SUSSEX, Hove, Tel. 2033—Sunny bed-sitting rooms, quiet locality, near busses, shops, gardens; board except lunch 2½ gns., breakfast, 32/6. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

SURREY—Wanted Christian Scientist to help with cooking and housework in small house. "Rushmere", Marley Lane, Haslemere, Surrey.

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	E	G	A	S	U	S
L	U	L	L	Y	▨	P
A	R	E	A	▨	B	A
T	O	E	▨	T	U	N
	P	▨	P	E	R	I
C	A	T	▨	A	N	A
H	▨	O	U	R	▨	R
A	R	M	▨	S	O	D
N	O	M	E	▨	F	
D	A	Y	▨	P	A	R
L	D	▨	T	O	N	E
E	▨	M	A	L	T	A
R	E	D	W	O	O	D

53

European Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BERKS.—Furnished (exclusive linen) large sittingroom, one or two bedrooms, share kitchen and bathroom. Lady's quiet cottage. C. H. W. electric light, telephone. Garden. On bus route Reading-Camberley. Near S. Rly. Station. Box W-1785, BCM CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS WANTED

HOVE, SUSSEX—Lady requires bed-sitting room, partial board, gas fire, ring, light 30/-, permanent. Croft, 1 Walsingham Terrace.

England

BATH

Hand Bags, Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHÉS, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—

BRIGHTON	HAILSHAM
HASTINGS	BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE	WEYMOUTH
LEWES	BATH
YEOVIL	WINCHESTER

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
SPEEDY KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ld
THE QUADRANT TEL. 513

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE-SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
52-64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 35401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)

BROMLEY

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Safe and Easy Removals
PYRKE'S 132 High Street Bromley, Kent
Furniture of Quality

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

CHELTENHAM

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Miss C. Bartlett
Floral Artiste
Choice Fruits
68 Promenade Tel. 2767

AYRIS LTD
The Leading House for Smart Gowns, Coats, Tailored Suits, Millinery, Furs, Etc.
PROMENADE TEL. 2820

GILLHAM'S
The "Look Round" Shop
STATIONERY in All Its Branches
Tel. 2932 396, High St.

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Franco-British Laundry
HIGH-CLASS LAUNDERERS
20a, South End, Croydon
Tel. Cro. 1901

DUDLEY

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HARROW

THE GINGERBREAD HOUSE
94, COLLEGE ROAD, HARROW
Home-Made Cakes, Luncheons, Teas. Light Refreshments.
We thank readers for their continued support. We still hold a high reputation for Quality, notwithstanding war conditions.
Please shop early to avoid disappointment.
Phone Harrow 4699

HEREFORD

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS,
10-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Horder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE AVE. SURBITON HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
● 150 Departments
● A Non-combine Store.
● A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

LEICESTER

THE OUTFITTERS FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE
Knight's of Leicester
UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS
Agents for Burberry & Jaeger
Under Grand Hotel, Leicester

LICHFIELD

CROWSNEST DAIRIES, Ltd.
SPECIALISTS IN THE BEST MILK STILL THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND COMPLETE FOOD

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 2384/3
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 840
Stephens Ink and Grip-fix

SUTTON COLDFIELD

JAMES WALKER
(CHEMIST) LTD.
SUTTON COLDFIELD
Elizabeth Arden
TOOTH PASTE,
with the fresh, tangy flavour.
90, The Parade. 'Phone Sut. 2021.

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS RESTAURANT
for Luncheons & Teas
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant Newton Abbot

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS FLEET ST.
TORQUAY PHONE 2011

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD.
Automobile Engineers
AUTHORISED SALES & SERVICE
AUSTIN • MORRIS
RILEY • VAUXHALL
Temporary Premises
11 LONDON ROAD
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Phone 3494-5-6

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates.
21 and 22, Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd. Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

EXPERT SHOE FITTERS
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
68, Mount Pleasant and 23, High Street

Philip Peters LTD.
for
English China and Crystal Glass
Quality—Value—Service
Est. 1800 Phone 503
Opera House Buildings

Book now for Michaelmas Household Removals
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Tel. 2727 (3 lines)

MAISON ARTHUR
Hair Specialist
Experts in Every Branch
30 High Street Phone 352

WORTHING

CHAS. BEAUMONT
Coal and Coke Merchant and Boiler Fuel Expert
Offices 49 High Street 27 Rowlands Road WORTHING
Phone Worthing 3800-3801

WORCESTER

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

Wales

CARDIFF

MARY MORGAN
Ladies' Outfitter
Park Place, Cardiff Tel. 8192

NEWPORT

A. E. NASH
HAIR STYLIST
Expert Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
ALL BRANCHES OF LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
4, Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.
TEL. 2019

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

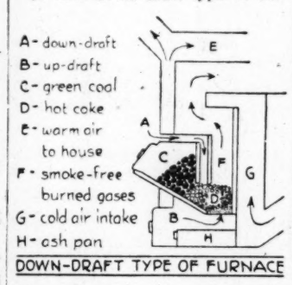
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How a New Type of Draft Enables a Furnace to Burn Its Own Smoke?

Smoke from the chimney is a bad sign. Not only is it an unwelcome visitor in the whole neighborhood as it descends in the form of soot but it also reveals that some of the fuel used in the furnace is being wasted.

A new down-draft type of furnace has been developed at the University of Illinois. This furnace is said to consume more than 90 per cent of all the smoke produced by the combustion of even volatile soft coal, to reduce the amount of fuel consumed, and to make possible the use of less expensive grades of coal.



DOWN-DRAFT TYPE OF FURNACE

The striking reduction of smoke is made possible by a vertical baffle wall suspended inside the furnace to produce a separation between the fresh or "green" coal, and the incandescent coals glowing hot in the up-draft.

A secondary down-draft (the furnace being thus provided with two drafts) makes its way through a passage in the baffle wall. The down-draft air mixes with the volatile gases given off by the green coal at the point where the gases pass through the intensely hot coke and provides extra oxygen to assure the gases being burned. Were some provision not made for consuming these gases from the green coal they would swirl up the chimney as smoke.

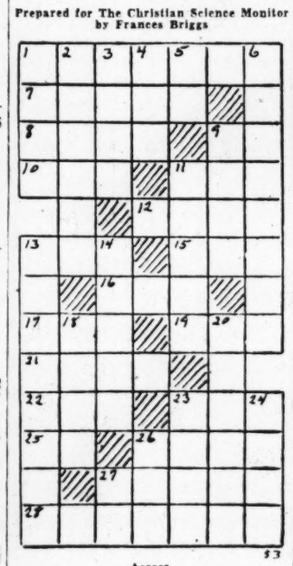
It is not necessary to buy a new furnace in order to enjoy the benefits of down-draft firing. A conversion unit also has been developed by means of which it is possible to convert an ordinary furnace into one of the down-draft type.

The unit consists of a bottomless metal box which is pushed in through the firedoor of the furnace. This box forms a sort of antechamber in the furnace where the green coal can be burned and its smoke forced to pass through the hot coals below. The down-draft which helps consume the smoke and soot enters through holes in the sides of the box.

When war restrictions are removed, both the down-draft type furnace and the conversion unit are expected to be available for purchase.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of the winged horse of Greek mythology?
7—What Italian-French composer was born in 1633?
8—Extent.
9—What is symbol for barium?
10—Pedal digit.
11—Large cask is what?
12—What do you call fairy mentioned in Persian myths?
13—If you own a Siamese pet, it is probably what?
15—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
16—Pronoun.
17—Fore limb of a vertebrate is what?
19—What is used for room of a keekwilee-house?
21—What is a cape of western Alaska?
22—According to Ruskin, "no ——— is without its innocent hope"?
23—Equality as to value.
25—Lord (abbr.).
26—Who has principal role in the motion picture "Pilot No. 5"?
27—What British island in Mediterranean is of limestone formation?
28—What is the great cypress-like forest tree of Pacific Coast?

Down

1—Small plot of ground is what?
3—Who was sister of Cadmus?
3—Joy.
4—What State of U. S. ranks 28th in size (abbr.)?
5—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
6—A Castilian is also what?
8—To vulcanize.
11—What are said to be sometimes as weighty as words?
13—What was middle name of Joel Harris, American Author?
14—What is first name of Master Tittlemouse, who "lived in a little house"?
18—Cobblestones might be used for what (sing.)?
20—What is one of Italian rivers flowing to Adriatic Sea?
23—What is an equestrian game?
24—Primers are used for teaching children to do what?
26—What is line or mark from which players at marbles shoot?
27—Potomac River flows along southwestern boundary of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Lesson in Timing

"It's timing that counts," remarked a celebrated actor, discussing his art. "Just a shade too much hesitancy delivering a line, or a bit too much haste, or again a gesture just an instant out of time or too long drawn out, and a carefully planned effect can be completely ruined."

He further remarked that even the greatest of performers sometimes err in one or the other of these respects, and cited an experience of Henry Irving to illustrate his point.

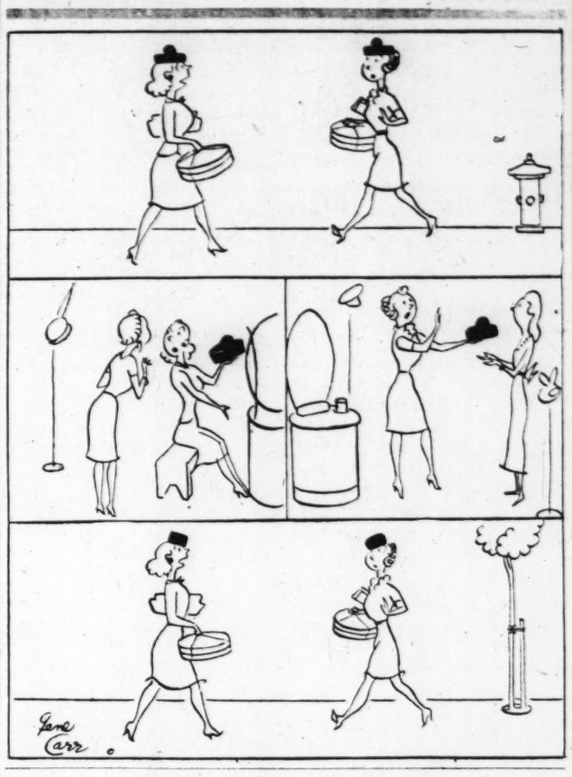
Irving was playing Macbeth, and had worked his audience into an unusually high pitch of excitement. He had just reached the point where Macbeth orders Banquo's ghost to leave the banquet table.

"Hence, horrible shadow! Unreal mockery, hence!" Irving declaimed in his most tragic manner, as he sank to the ground and drew his robe over his face.

It was a moving effect, but, alas, Sir Henry must have cowered in his cloak for an instant too long. For suddenly the deep stillness of the moment was broken by a high-pitched, sympathetic voice from the gallery shouting, "It's all right, now, 'Enry; 'e's gone!"

Just for Fun

Gene Carr



My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"Though I am working in an airplane factory, helping build 'that plane' for my husband to fly home from overseas," writes Mrs. R. E. H., Glendale, Calif., "my pet ambition is to have enough time to follow every fire truck I see speeding by, as I'm on my way to my daily routine."

* * *

"I have eaten large green olives," confides R. B., Bronx,

Outsized Olives

N. Y., "but My Secret Ambition is to eat green olives as large as the size of my head!"

* * *

W. E. W., Winthrop, Mass., thinking of stuffy classrooms writes: "I am a busy drafting instructor but My Secret Ambition is to have a cool, woodsy garden where I would grow, not the usual cultivated flowers, but the rarer wild flowers native to New England. Then to complete the picture I would plant trees and shrubs particularly attractive to various types of song birds."

* * *

"I'm a homemaker—sort of," admits Mrs. V. N., Glendale, Calif.

"My Secret Ambition is to hang my washing on the clothesline so unobtrusively that all the neighbors do not come running over with such remarks as: 'So, you're washing today?' 'Hm-m, you didn't wring them dry!' 'When—?' 'Why—?' And so on and so on.

"Laundry work should be as private an affair as bathing."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Another great mystery is what becomes of the pieces when you "break" a dollar bill.

Indianapolis News: There is a shortage of persons to mend holes that have been burned in pockets by war wages.

'His Day Was Made'

New York City

This happened at Grand Central Station a few mornings ago: A businessman with a sore foot hurried into a taxi from which a young man and lady had just alighted. The cab had not gone 50 feet when on the floor he found a $20 bill. He stopped the driver and, fast as he could, limped back to the station, recalling only that the young man was with a lady, wore a uniform and was not very tall.

In the station were a thousand or two of uniforms and hundreds of civilians. Through the crowd he hurried, inspecting lineups at the tracks and windows, hoping for a clew. Finally near the line at the last ticket window he saw a girl standing alone, crying. He scanned the line and at the window was a man of medium height in navy uniform talking earnestly to the agent. He approached the girl and asked if she had just gotten out of a cab with a man in uniform. She had—with a navy man. He asked where the man was, and she took him to the head of the line.

There the young man, with not enough money, was seeking a way back to duty before his leave expired. A few excited words and the owners had their money.

The girl wept again and the young man, tongue-tied, held the finder's hand and elbow in a grip he still feels. When he got back to his cab the meter read "65c." His day was made, and mine was, too, when he told me.—A. Vere Shaw in New York World-Telegram.

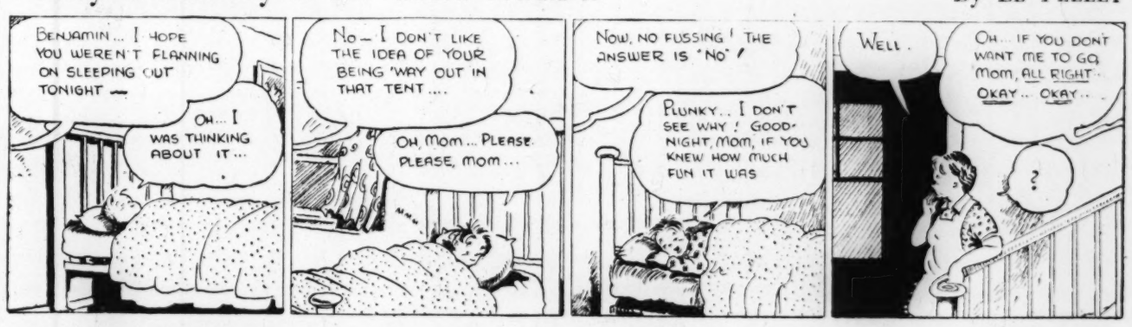
A Verse for Today . . .

They shall cry unto the LORD *because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a saviour, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.*—ISA. 19:20

NEWS ITEM— FISHERMEN ARE STRANGE INDIVIDUALS.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Almost Overdid It*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Blackie Returns*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Speed Lost Something Besides the Race*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quebec Spotlights a Need

Russia's statement that Premier Stalin was not invited to the conference at Quebec is no reason for added concern over the Soviet relations with the United States and Britain. On the contrary, Russia has not been snubbed. President Roosevelt has made that clear. On their part the Russians obviously are endeavoring to make clear that they did not snub their Allies by refusing to attend the conference.

The earliest rumors of an Allied conference assumed it would be held at some point to which Premier Stalin could easily travel. These reports thus created the impression that the next meeting of Allied leaders was being designed to include the Russians.

Wherever they originated, the rumors were soon being broadcast by Axis propagandists, with the purpose of ultimately creating an appearance of a crisis in Allied relations.

They succeeded to this extent: when the conference was announced there was a general hope among the American and British peoples that it would include Premier Stalin. Most informed persons must have guessed it would not, however, the moment Quebec was announced as the meeting place.

Perhaps inevitably the President added to misunderstanding when asked in a press conference about the Russians. For in interpreting his statement that he would have been awfully glad to have them, commentators added to the very assumption the Axis was trying to create—that Premier Stalin had been invited and had refused to attend.

The Russian denial helps to clear the air of misunderstanding on this point.

But beyond this, the important fact remains: A conference with the Russians is much needed, not to impress the Axis but to assure the peoples of the United Nations that the objectives for which they are fighting are not going to be lost in a political scramble after the war. The manner in which the American press in particular has treated the reports on the Quebec conference shows that American public opinion is moving fast in the direction which British opinion took some time ago, namely, toward an eagerness for fundamental understanding with the Russian ally.

Evidently the American people are becoming aware that the greatest threat to a lasting United Nations victory and a genuine peace lies in the efforts of the Germans to split the Russians from their partners now or after the war. The prime objective of German strategy, now that defeat in the field is certain, is to maneuver the victors into positions from which they cannot maintain their political victory.

From the German point of view the weakest point in the Allied front lies between the Anglo-American grouping on the one hand and the Russian ally on the other. It is there that the Germans will direct their political fire.

It is a good thing that Americans are waking up to this fact—waking up sufficiently to demand their Government miss no honorable opportunity to bring Russia closely into Allied councils.

Fighting Dollars

It may be true, as someone has said, that "Seldom comes a loan laughing home," but never did individuals have greater reasons for sending a loan smiling on its way than underlie the opportunity to "Back the Attack With War Bonds." Victories in North Africa, Sicily, Russia, and the Pacific, developments in Italy, effective bombings in Germany, Rumania, and elsewhere on the Continent, have eased the burden in many a heart and brought that much closer the time when America's fighting lads will be setting glad faces toward home shores.

This increase in the Allied offensive tempo calls for a corresponding acceleration of every kind of home-front effort, not the least of which is the purchase of war bonds. Thus the Third War Loan campaign which is to open on September 9 aims at a national minimum goal of $15,000,000,000—the greatest financial task ever undertaken by any nation. Since commercial banks are to be excluded from purchasing the securities, the success of the drive will depend on the readiness of each individual to make every available dollar a fighting dollar.

The American public already has placed many billions in war bonds, and loyally surpassed original goals in the two previous bond campaigns. But the men in the service have not stopped with one victory, or two, or three; they continue to put forth everything they have into the onward push for total victory. September will show how the home folks are keeping pace.

Hat's In, But With a String

Mr. Willkie has accurately assessed the American political temper, and has, we believe, correctly delineated what the Republicans must offer if they are to win the 1944 campaign. Between the lines of the statement made to his party friends in Rushville is a clear bid for another Presidential nomination—but on his own terms.

Those terms will scarcely erase the opposition he has encountered from the "Old Guard," for he insists upon a liberalism in domestic affairs that points toward many of the same general social objectives now being pursued, but specifying (and we applaud) that the policies be more competently and economically administered.

Nor will his terms please those sections of the isolationist thought that have sought company in the Republican Party. With the possible exception of Lieutenant Commander Stassen, Mr. Willkie is presently the outstanding internationalist of the Grand Old Party, and his statement does not compromise his "One World" position.

This, we believe, is his greatest strength. It offsets much of the public feeling that it would be unwise to change leadership in the midst of war, or in the midst of the complicated peace negotiations that will follow the war. It is daily becoming more clear that the Roosevelt Administration has lagged in its preparations for peace. Few things would probably embarrass America more than a German surrender in the next twenty-four hours.

At this writing, Mr. Willkie seems to offer more in the way of positive leadership in the unfolding peace than the incumbent administration. That is an immense political asset, and a contribution to his party of incalculable value.

To the Philippines

There have been many times, and many long periods, in the forty-five years since the United States first took over the Philippines that an American could not have spoken to the Filipino people as President Roosevelt just has done. It is a mark of the times that Americans, along with vast groups of other peoples, now spurn imperialism and are willing, even eager, to share the ideals and privileges of liberty with all.

Mr. Roosevelt really said little new in his radio address to the Philippines. Three weeks after the Japanese invasion of the islands he promised to "establish and protect" the independence of the Philippines. Indeed, many of the practical requirements, and even a time-table, for such independence had been worked out before the war.

Only questions of military and economic security caused continuance of a protectorate that all Americans wished to be benevolent in the extreme. However, it is equally true that only a peace that guarantees universal physical protection and economic opportunities for all can provide an atmosphere in which small, independent governments can be safe and prosperous.

The Filipinos understood this, and when the moment came when they had to choose between the smooth promises of Nippon and the straight talk of the Yankees, they chose to stand on the side of the Stars and Stripes. There is solid reason for believing they remain firm, even under the alternating lashings and blandishments of the Japanese.

The President has said there will be a Philippine Republic the moment the Japanese are driven from the islands. This is true. And the bonds established between the brave men on Bataan and Corregidor will prove a more friendly and enduring link between the United States and the Philippines in the peaceful, progressive years to come.

"Don't they ever ration spinach?" innocently inquired Junior at the dinner table last night. No, Junior, there is never apparently any shortage of spinach, taxes, rush-hour crowds, cutworms, bean beetles, and Washington jobholders.

The boys at the front don't know what we have to go through at home. A stenographer we know had to apply at five soda fountains and two ten-cent stores before she could get a package of gum.

Some grocers are finding that a good dray horse today is just about worth his weight in golden California oranges —or blueberries.

We failed to notice whether Vice President Wallace's new book was dedicated to anyone in the headquarters of the RFC.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Youth on Youth's Voting

After having read of the trends which the question of changing the voting age to eighteen has taken, I decided to write and tell you how I feel about it. My opinion is that of many girls and boys of 17 and 18.

Toward the end of the year the United States History class, of which I was a member, had a rather lengthy discussion on this subject. The class concluded that although the average youth has perhaps the intelligence and education which his parents possess, he does not have the mature wisdom and independence which can only be acquired through living with others and relying on oneself to make decisions.

Those who are ready for responsibility, accept it more eagerly and take it more seriously. This is why I feel that the voting age should not be lowered.

Wollaston, Mass. GRACE D. DAVIS

An International History

When a nation is left to write its own history of a war in which it has been involved and defeated, it is likely to be biased in favor of itself and to misrepresent facts.

If we don't want the next generation of Germans to read from their history books that Britain started this war, that the Allied nations were responsible for all German "misfortunes" leading up to and during the war, and that they used every means of barbaric warfare in order to win, there should be some sort of censorship over all German history-writing after the war.

An international body of historians might be set up to write an unbiased history of the war in all languages to be used as textbooks in the schools and colleges of the world, in order that the children may be told facts, not fictions, truth, not falsehood.

Ashcroft, B. C., Canada R. D. CUMMING

Favors Socialism

Reading Mrs. Lorence R. Farrell's article in The Christian Science Monitor about the conditions she expects when the war is terminated, I believe there can be no excuse in having the same economic conditions in America as we did during the depression.

There can be no excuse for millions of men, women, and children in a state of destitution and depending upon government aid. We are not living in a deficit civilization as did our ancestors. We have everything in America to maintain every family upon a decent and self-respecting level of life.

If unemployment and poverty in America are to be ended, we must bring under social control every element in our economic life.

Cohasset, Mass. PAUL D. ZANNY

Grocery Store Antique

A grocery store at Chimney Rock, North Carolina, has a long brown, dried banana stalk hanging in the window, long since bereft of fruit. It isn't decorative. It may have some sentimental attachment for the grocer. Other stores up and down the highway are filled with antiques. Why not a grocery?

A suggestion of another to be displayed along with the banana stalk would be a tin can of old style dog food.

Sanibel, Fla. MISS ETHEL SNYDER

The Blueberry

Your correspondence relating to that most delightful wild product, "the blueberry," is a reminder of the days, seventy-five years ago, when we youngsters picked the blues in a famous "barren" in eastern Halifax County, Nova Scotia, and sold them to a country shop for five cents a quart.

Have any of your blueberry fans ever drunk ice-cold blueberry juice and water? Better than most soft drinks of the day.

New York WHIDDEN GRAHAM

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Give Him a Jeep!

The Size of the Paper

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

It is time for readers to have an up-to-the-minute report on the newsprint situation, as it affects the contents of this newspaper.

Most readers, no doubt, will have noticed an additional diminution of pages—about two pages an edition—since the first of July. This shrinkage is because once more the War Production Board has asked American papers to cut their consumption of newsprint, this time to a figure 5 per cent below their 1941 daily net paid consumption.

Since the daily net paid circulation in 1941 was already a sizable percentage below the total press run in many newspapers, the cut is actually about 15 per cent below the size of 1941 newspapers. And it is intensified by the fact that the circulation of most newspapers has increased and all this additional consumption has to come out of the size of the paper.

American readers are still very, very far from receiving the four-page, eight-page, or ten-page papers which are maxima in Great Britain. Probably it will never be necessary to cut so deeply here, because newsprint is produced within the American continent and does not have to come by badly-needed ships.

The authoritative weekly, Editor & Publisher, estimates that 1,735,000 tons will be available for the rest of 1943. There is a conservatively-estimated need for 1,731,000 tons. Although these estimates leave a net surplus of 4,000 tons, such a surplus is only apparent since there are demands for additional tonnage for papers like the Chicago Sun, which was not published during most of this period of 1941, and other papers in areas where population has so multiplied that additional tonnage is necessary to meet basic needs.

Thus, it may be that in the final quarter of this year all our newspapers will be again reduced in size. Such size reductions are particularly difficult to carry out in papers like The Christian Science Monitor which normally had a modest number of pages to begin with. And we, of course, feel our space was severely under pressure even before the cuts. But readers will have noticed the many ways in which we have been economizing—smaller feature pages, elimination of some features not absolutely vital, and the gradual condensation of many others.

Of course, it is impossible and undesirable for the WPB to discriminate between newspapers. Everybody knows that a good deal of newsprint is used up with trash, but the United States is still a democracy and it is vitally important that the freedom of the press shall not be impaired by the necessity of rationing paper. So it is that mountains of newsprint will pour over the dam of sensationalism for the sake of a basic principle. And if it is necessary to conserve paper still further, the American newspapers which have loyally sought to carry out all the curtailments to date can be counted on to take the necessary further steps.

There is one way in which the situation could be eased a little and newspapers are trying to do their part in it. That is to increase the output of pulpwood in the 27 States of the Union where it is produced. Newsprint accounts for only 5 per cent of the pulpwood consumed, 9 per cent more goes for other printing papers, while most of the remainder is used for more immediate war purposes. Labor in the pulpwood industry has been attracted in great numbers to shipyards and war factories where pay is much higher and working conditions probably easier. The American Newspaper Publishers Association is conducting an intensive campaign to urge farmers and others who could cut pulpwood to do their utmost in turning out this essential war material.

Of course, newspapers have no right to ask that shipbuilding or airplane manufacture be slowed up for the sake of newsprint, but in so far as a margin exists within which pulpwood production could be increased, newspapers are appealing for that increase.

It has taken some time for the adjustment to be made, for American publishers are not under the same compulsion as their British colleagues during the blitz. But the curtailment in our newspapers is visible and it will doubtless continue for the duration of the war. Readers will understand.

The Prod Behind the Conferees

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

We hope we won't be misunderstood from the following as underestimating the very real and in some respects serious friction which mars the present surface of interallied relations. It is far from being unrippled and the kind of mutual confidence necessary to assure a stable peace has not yet been achieved. However, there is a certain coincidence in recent events which is worth careful note because what it suggests may put the picture in a little better perspective.

What we call attention to is the fact that the announcement of the new Churchill-Roosevelt strategy conference was preceded very briefly by some rather prodding and acid words in Moscow. There was the query, "How soon will the British and Americans move from Italian psychology to the German fortifications?" from the pen of Ilya Ehrenbourg, and Pravda's resurrection of the "second-front" issue. And at almost the same moment Chungking emits "denials" that it is considering any separate peace with Japan.

Now any Roosevelt-Churchill war conference has one aspect that all the world understands. A routine task is the reassignment of war weapons, both animate and inanimate, from the increasing pool of reserves which these two countries produce. The conferences re-examine the needs of all the war fronts in the light of changes since the previous conference and weigh those needs against increasing resources. Then the planes and tanks and regiments are apportioned according to the results of the analysis.

There has never yet been enough available to satisfy the real or imagined needs of all fronts. Australia has had much less to say about its dire straits since the latest advance of the Allied front in the Solomons and New Georgia and perhaps Australia is now satisfied. At least it is not a vociferous claimant for more attention at the moment. But the Chinese front continues to feel neglected and the Russians have never admitted any general approval of Anglo-American war plans, whether they ever felt it or not.

Obviously, if there is a special case to be made, the time to make it is just before another conference. And if there is disapproval of the general course of Anglo-American war planning, the time to express it is just before Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill review plans for the next phase. It can be presumed that both Moscow and Chungking were informed of the coming conference some days before the general public was let in on the secret.

Therefore, there is nothing more natural than that both might feel that a little prodding could produce desirable results. The Chinese denial of separate peace intentions could well have been intended to hint that perhaps more energetic war plans for the Far East are necessary to keep China in the war. And Russian aspersions on the extent of Anglo-American activities in the European theater might be calculated to speed up further commitments of forces in that area. It's a game that has been played before—to exaggerate either your danger or your dissatisfaction at the moment when new plans are about to be made.

China is, of course, in a ghastly condition today and Chinese unhappiness over the long delay in relieving the pressure on her is entirely natural. Russia is still bearing the weight of two-thirds of the German land forces. Further, Russia, for obvious reasons, would rather see Anglo-American power develop in Western Europe than in Southeastern Europe. Our present Italian operations point strongly to the Balkans as the next step. Russia has much more interest in the Balkans than in France. The reasons which have drawn Anglo-American forces into the Mediterranean area must seem less valid in Moscow than they do in London or Washington.

Thus there is no question but that perfectly real dissatisfaction does exist in both Moscow and Chungking over the way the Anglo-American team is planning its war activities. However, the extra emphasis on that dissatisfaction just at this time should perhaps not be taken at its full face value since it was expressed just at the crucial moment when the files were being assembled for the conference table at Quebec.

The Wide Horizon

Beware Nazi Peace Tricks!

By Volney Hurd

Christian Science Monitor Radio News Analyst

From a radiocast talk over Station WNAC, Boston.

Despite our present victories we must not underestimate the skill of the German High Command. They may not be politicians in the ordinary sense of the word. But they know how to employ international power-politics, of which war, as Bismarck said, is merely a violent extension. They are really always at war.

Sometimes their front is quiet, as between 1919 and 1933 when they were secretly building up their strength. Sometimes it is a case of open preparation, as after 1933 when Hitler came to power. Sometimes it's in a threatening phase as when Austria and Czechoslovakia fell. Sometimes it's a military phase, as at present. Then it becomes a retreat phase, a surrender or armistice phase, and a peace phase. Then the cycle starts again with more quiet preparation.

So we have professional soldiers continually fighting in some form or another under the German High Command. And right now, as they retreat, they are preparing for the inevitable armistice and peace phases of this cycle of war. Hitler must be eliminated for the surrender or armistice phase. Ergo, we get ill-health reports. During the armistice, Germany must have the best conditions. For instance, occupation by British and American troops would be much more preferable to occupation by the Red Army. As to the peace, it must be prepared for in order to give Germany the best chance to come back.

* * *

There are significant signs about these phases. The recent stories of Hitler's ill health and of a triumvirate of Göring, Keitel, and Dönitz now really ruling Germany are obvious tricks to facilitate cessation of hostilities. And the question of the armistice and the peace is not hard to figure from one little tip-off from Berlin. That was the release by DNB of so-called Italian peace terms presumably given by us. These were very carefully drawn so that they would look like the terms we would give. But in one little place there was a joker. They mentioned Italy being governed during the armistice by an Anglo-British-Soviet government.

AMGOT, which is operating the administration of Sicily, is only British and American. Russia is not in that picture at all. But the Germans, knowing the Italian fear of Communism, introduced it to stir up trouble. More important, they figured that it would put fuel on the present Russian feelings about being ignored in the Italian situation. The Red Army might well say it has had to face as many Italian divisions as we faced in North Africa and Sicily. Then again, Italy influences the Balkans, and the Balkans are a very important area of influence for the Russians. Naturally, the Russians may well feel they should be playing a part in the Italian situation. At least the Germans, by putting out perfectly straight-looking peace terms but with this small joker, hope to divide the Allies this way. Hitler won his prewar victories through dividing his enemies. The High Command hopes to win the peace by the same means. These artfully cooked-up peace terms are one phase of this offensive.

* * *

Another related phase would be using an Allied split as regards the armistice or occupation period. When the war reaches the stage where the Germans have to surrender, it seems quite certain that the High Command will arrange it so that the British and American armies will get to Berlin first. If necessary under such a plan, they would retreat rapidly to Berlin while they held the Russians off well to the east. They might well let it out that this was a secret deal with the British and Americans, in an effort to stir up bad feelings between the Russians and the Western Allies.

By this step they would gain better occupation armies and hope to split the Allies. Then when the peace terms are made, out of such conflict, there would presumably be enough loopholes for the German military group to permit them to rebuild power again, although, of course, very secretly at first. So we see what one word added to those peace terms can suggest. Therefore, as the war reaches the final military phase, and we seem to be winning, we should actually be most cautious. Under the surge of victory and the accompanying relief on our part, the Germans will undoubtedly try their best to make our victory a hollow one.

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